THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1867. NO. 24.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Calvary Church, Henderson county,	July	3
Hendersonville	"	4
Flat Rock	"	5
Asheville	"	7
Rutherfordton	"	11
Lincolnton	"	14
High Shoals	"	16
Charlotte	"	18
St. Andrew's, Rowan county,	"	20
Mocksville	"	21
Huntsville	"	23
Salem	"	25
Leaksville	"	28
Mountain Chapel	"	29

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 10-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.

John A. Maultsby, Ex'r of Alfred Smith, vs. Mary E. Bellamy, } Attachment.

IT APPEARING to the Court that Mary E. Bellamy hath removed beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by this Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the Second Monday in August next, and answer or plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against her.

WITNESS—D. P. HIGH, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the Second Monday in May, 1867.

D. P. HIGH,
Clerk County Court.

june 21 (pr. adv. $22 50) 19-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.

THE WILL OF ELIAS FAISON having been propounded for probate in solemn form, in our said Court, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel W. Cromartie and wife Narcissa E., reside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered that publication be made in the "Weekly Journal," a paper published in the city of Wilmington, for the space of six weeks, notifying the parties above named to appear and object to the probate, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them, and the Will admitted to probate.

Done at office in Clinton, this 25th day of June, 1867.

W. A. MATHIAS, C. C. C.

july 5 (prv adv $15) 21-6w

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED at the June term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover county, Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of the late R. C. Murphy, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. W. FENNELL,
Administrator.

june 21 19-6w

All Kinds of Blanks

FOR SALE

AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE

SHIPPING ARTICES

AND FOREIGN OUTWARD MANIFEST

For sale at the

Oct. 5 JOURNAL OFFICE.

"Ghost of the Past Constitution."

In his late speech upon the conference report, commenting upon the fact that the Senate was behind the House in the march of radicalism, Mr. Stevens said:

"Some fragments of the old shattered Constitution had stuck, perhaps, in the kidneys of some Senators, [laughter,] and troubled them at night. When they tried to progress, the ghost of the past Constitution was found in their way, and obstructed them. Perhaps that was natural enough. He did not find any fault with it."

This is gracious, and people who are haunted by "the ghost of the past constitution," or who are afflicted with what may now be termed Stevens's "disease of the kidneys," have reason to be thankful. It is a natural frailty that the grand mogul of radicalism makes all due allowances for. We like the frankness of the avowal. The constitution is pronounced to be dead by the leader of the dominant party, and it is only its ghost that now and then stalks through the halls of Congress, complaining, perchance, like the ghost of Hamlet's father, of its own murder:

"Murder most foul, as at the best it is;
But this most foul, strange and unnatural."

Will this open the eyes of the American people? They have prided themselves upon their constitution as the essence of political wisdom and the great bulwark of their civil liberties. It is now a disease of the kidneys, a thing of the past, a ghost!

Baltimore Sun.

Pestilence at Mauritius.—Malignant Fever Raging—Two Hundred Deaths Daily—Business Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 16.

The ship Chebea, from Hong-Kong, with dates of May 24, has arrived. The steamer Ajax, from Liverpool, arrived at Hong-Kong May 24, and brought additional particulars of the dreadful pestilence at Mauritius. It was at first confined to the natives, and is supposed to have originated from unwholesome food. When the Ajax left the people were dying at the rate of 200 per day. The disease was malignant bilious fever, similar to that of the West Indies. The state of the island was dreadful; the people were lying in the streets dead and dying. Every other house is closed, and the hospital accommodations are insufficient, miserable and neglected. Huts were occupied as temporary hospitals, into which the sick went to die. Quinine was selling at $75 per ounce.

Some of the shipping was affected by the disease.

The mortality among the soldiers was great, and there was a complete panic among the people.

Cotton Claims of Southern Loyalists.

The Court of Claims have recently decided favorably upon a large number of claims for cotton held by loyal citizens at the South at the close of the war, and seized by order of the Government, sold, and the proceeds turned over to the Treasury. We learn that the question has recently been before the Cabinet, whether there is authority for the payment of these claims under existing legislation, and we learn that it is probable the whole matter will be brought in some form before the Supreme Court.—*National Intelligencer.*

The ground has been broken for a monument to Pennsylvanians who fell in Mexico. It will be of white marble, seventy feet high, erected at Harrisburg, in the Capitol grounds, between the Land office and the Arsenal. It will be finished in early spring.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS.

They tell us of the Paladins, the knights of feudal times,
Who flashed their tempered sabres in 'the light of Asian climes;
Who fiercely smote the Saracen, or cleft the turban Turk,
And deemed that in their Maker's sight they wrought a pleasing work.

Their standard was a cross of red, upon a ground of white,
And 'neath its glow of flame and snow these warriors loved to fight;
And though their life-blood stained the plain, they counted it no loss,
To die the gory battle-death as "Soldiers of the Cross."

As champions of christendom, they longed to measure swords,
Each Paladin 'gainst Saladin, and all his paynim hordes;
And when the tramp of battle gave the signal for the fray,
They galloped on a countless foe as 'twere a gala-day.

But days of steel-clad chivalry, of belted men and spurred,
Have vanished as a wreath of snow by austral breathings stirred;
The world has lost her men-at-arms, and yet sustained no loss:
They've purer fame to bear their names as "Soldiers of the Cross."

Their loins are girt with truthfulness, their breasts are armed with right,
Salvation's helm and faith's broad shield secure them in the fight,
And while with sandal-wood of peace their feet are safely shod,
With iron grasp they ever clasp the Spirit sword of God.

And they, too, have a banner proud, to cheer them in the strife,
They cluster 'neath its glorious folds to serve the Prince of life;
It bears upon a field of white a cross of ruby stain,
The white ground cries, "He righteous is!" the cross, "He once was slain!"

The war shout is "Immanuel!" they never knew defeat,
Upon the grimmy hosts of sin their dauntless legions pour,
As sweeps the thunderous ocean serf upon a shelving shore,
Why, then, let knight and armor bright rest in their dust and rust,
For nobler men are marching in the armies of the just—
Of all that tinselled chivalry we've nothing left but dross,
But Death and Hell go down before these "Soldiers of the Cross."

A ROSE.

BY EMILY H. HICKEY.

It was the sweetest rose, the loveliest
In all his garden he could find.
He brought it saying, "Darling leave your quest
Of knowledge for a little while and rest,
Knowing that nature teacheth best."
Well might he speak, for, blind
To deep delight he knew so well, I was
Working forever to find out the cause
Of things I saw, and with cold eyes
I sought to read close-folded mysteries,
Forgetting Love, not Knowledge, maketh wise.

I took his rose, and laid it on my mouth,
For one sweet hour I was a girl again:
Forgot my theories, formed at cost and pain,
And all I had gone through for knowledge sake.
The flower's rich odor, like the soul of wine,
Entered this soul of mine,
And quenched its desperate drought;
My very brow grew smooth
With drops of spray tossed from the Fount of Youth.

But, woe is me!
I pulled the petal of my rose aside;
With fingers most untender tore apart
The crimson vail that vailed its golden heart;
I saw the gold—but ah, the flower died!
And he looked sad at my destroying fingers,
As, all unwomanly, in pride,
"Away with ignorance," I cried,
"*My* flowers shall all be knowledge-bringers.
Of what avail man's joy, unless he knows
Its why and wherefore?" But my lover sighed,
"Ah, Elsie! you have killed my rose."

And never a word more of love he speaks,
But talks of systems and of Nature's laws,
And of effect and cause,
As learned men talk unto learned men,
And my heart well nigh breaks.
Oh, might I be a woman once again!
Oh, cruel hand that tore the rose in twain.
You may fling down your pen,
For you will never write such heart deep songs
Of human love, for human tongues
To sing, that all men's hearts shall beat the faster,
Alas! the thorn-crowned Master
Will look with sadder eyes than his I grieved
On me, because my garden is dead-leaved.

Oh, summer wind, that brings such melody!
Oh, sunlight, dripping gold upon the river!
The wrath of that sweet rose I killed
Is with me; it will leave me never, never!
For every place is with its presence filled.
Oh, weary day, whereon my hand flung down
Of woman's life the crown.
My brow has lost its bright true gold forever!

[*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Kentucky Negroes Won't let Radicals Set on Juries.

A negro boy, who formerly belonged to the Hon. John D. Young, hired himself to a Radical ex-collector of the United States revenue, at Owingsville, under a promise of good wages. The negro worked faithfully in compliance with his contract, but his Radical employer failed to keep faith with the honest negro; and refused to pay the stipulated wages. No doubt the Radical thought his services in liberating negroes in Kentucky, was a fair legal set off against negro labor in his corn field; but the negro thought otherwise, and brought suit for what was due him. The ex-collector demanded a jury, which was summoned. There happened to be three Radicals upon the panel, but the negro having lost faith in the honor of his liberators, manifested a decided repugnance to having his case tried by them. He instructed his attorney to strike them off, as he "didn't want no mean Radical on his jury."

The three Radicals were accordingly discharged from the jury. The case was tried by what the negro said were "honest men," and the negro got judgment for his debt.

The negroes of Kentucky are beginning to find out who their best friends are.

Maysville Bulletin.

Bringing it Home to Them.

During the visit of the Viceroy of Egypt to Paris a deputation from the French Committee of Emancipation and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society called upon him and presented an address inviting his attention to the White Nile slave trade.—The Viceroy replied that he was most anxious to put down the slave trade, and had adopted the strongest measures for that purpose, but, although he could and did act against his own people, he was defeated when he sought to do so against Europeans, who were the chief delinquents, carrying on the slave trade under a pretext of traffic in ivory, and carrying European colors, which prevented the Egyptian authorities from doing anything, as they were debarred the right of search. If the European powers would arm him with that right, he would exercise it. The extinction of slavery, the Viceroy said, was another and different question. He desired to see it extinguished, but it had existed in the country for twelve hundred and eighty-three years, was mixed up with its religion, and could not be done away with in a day. He held that if the slave trade was started, slavery would soon disappear.

Hon. John Morrisey is at Saratoga.

STATE NEWS.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION, now in session, met on Tuesday, only to adjourn until to-day. A number of witnesses in the case of Messrs. McRae, Toler and Watkins, are in the city. Messrs. Strange, Fuller and McRae, the able counsel for the defence, are all present.—Raleigh *Sentinel*, 18*th*.

FIRE.—Between one and two o'clock, this morning, the "Old North State Iron Works," owned by Messrs. B. P. Williamson & Co., and extensively used as a Plow Factory, were discovered to be on fire.—The flames could not be arrested, and nearly the entire property was destroyed, including much valuable machinery, &c.—Particulars to-morrow.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 18*th inst.*

The Stockholders of the Chatham Rail Road held a meeting in Raleigh on the 16th inst.

The Asheville *News* says that Capt. A. H. Polk, of that town, at the last meeting of the Buncombe Agricultural Society, exhibited a specimen of sugar from sorghum, made by Gory's Sugar evaporator. The specimen is pronounced equal to the best Coffee Sugar now in use.

Professor Kerr is now assiduously prosecuting his survey in Western Nort Carolina. He has strong hopes of having discovered a large bed of Magnetic Iron-ore within a few miles of Asheville, and another on the French Broad, near the Warm Springs.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

ANSON COUNTY COURT.—The July term of this court began here on Monday and closed on Tuesday. Very little business of any public importance was transacted. The trial docket was light, the cases consisting of a few assaults and batteries. In one case, in which whites alone were concerned, a negro witness was admitted under the civil rights bill.

There were very few citizens present in town daring the sittings of the court, no one coming here except those who were compelled to be in attendance on the court.

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

Ex-Gov. Vance delivers the annual address before the Literary Societies of Davidson College, to-day. The Rev. J. Rumple will also deliver an address before the Williams Association.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 17*th inst.*

The Statesville American says that Messrs. Wilson and Hunt, contractors on the Western North Carolina Railroad, beyond Morganton, expect soon to receive three hundred Chinese Coolies, to be employed in building the road through the mountains.

THE RECENT CONFLAGRATION IN TARBORO'.—The Tarboro' *Southerner* of the 18th instant contains a lengthy and detailed account of the destructive fire in that place on Tuesday night last. The fire, which was evidently the work of an incendiary originated in the stables of Mr. E. J. Keech in rear of several business stores. By strennous exertions, however, the dwelling of Dr. A. H. Macnair was saved from entire destruction. But one entire square situated in the most business portions of the town was completely destroyed, and daylight disclosed the sad spectacle—this beautiful quarter lay in smouldering ashes, and the solitary chimneys alone marked the spot where formerly thriving enterprise did its work. The *Southerner* thinks that fifty men properly organized and controlled would have been sufficient to have stopped the flames in their course, but the crowd was too bussily engaged in removing and plundering the goods from the different stores to pay any attention to this fact, and but a short time sufficed to give the flames a headway to which opposition was futile.

We give below the names and amount of those suffering.

E. Rosenthal, Real Estate and goods $7,000, fully insured.

E. Cromwell, Real Estate, $3,000, no insurance.

B. J. Keech, Real Estate and goods $6,000 covered by $4,000 insurance.

Lord & Smith, Goods, $5,000, no insurance.

J. A. Williamson, Real Estate $3,000, no insurance.

Wiley Walston, Real Estate $3,000 no insurance.

Wm. M. Pippin, Real Estate $2,500, fully insured.

Estate of S. S. Hicks, Real Estate $2,500, no insurance.

Mrs. S. S. Hicks, Real Estate and furniture, $3,400, no insurance.

Express office $200.

James Magee, notes and accounts $1,500.

Jno. Ward, Furniture etc., $300.

Zoeler & Williams, Goods &c., $3,000 not insured.

Dr. T. R. Micks, Furniture, &c., $200.

Chamberlain, Rawls & Co., $100, insured.

J. Harris & Co., Goods &c., $500, not insured.

Cobb, King & Co., Goods &c., $1,500 not insured.

Coffield & Thigpen, Goods, &c., $500 not insured.

Jno. W. Lipscombe, Goods &c., $500, insured.

CHATHAM RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company was held at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad in Raleigh on Monday last, at which Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., presided. There being no quorum present, the meeting adjourned over until Tuesday, at which time a majority of the stock being represented, business was regularly proceeded with.

Gen. W. R. Cox, President of the Company, at the conclusion of his report, read a letter from Col. W. McL. McKay, President of the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad Company, urging the advantages of connecting the Chatham Railroad with Jonesboro' on the Western Railroad, and aiding the building of the Florence route. After an interesting discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Stockholders entertain favorably the proposition of Col. W. McL. McKay, President, that the Chatham Railroad shall by a branch crossing Cape Fear river near Haywood, connect with the Western Railroad at Jonesboro', provided a contract can be made with the said Western Railroad Company, giving to the Chatham Railroad Company the privilege of laying a track by the side of their track to the Gulf or of having the use of their track on reasonable terms.

The meeting also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Chatham Railroad Company are hereby instructed to take all necessary steps for the purpose of securing the ratification of the State's subscription to the Company.

Resolved, That the President and Treasurer of this Company shall receive such compensation for their services as may hereafter be directed by the Board of Directors.

The Stockholders proceeded to ballot for seven Directors,—resulting in the election of W. R. Cox, Geo. W. Mordecai, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Thos. Webb, W. H. Willard, J. M. Heck, and Julius A. Gray.

The Stockholders' meeting having adjourned, the Directors held a meeting and re-elected Gen. W. R. Cox, President, and W. W. Vass, Esq., was continued as Treasurer and Secretary.

The Editor of the Newbern Journal of Commerce has lately been over the A. & N. C. Railroad, and speaks highly of the repairs and improvements of said road.

The Cotton Plant, a steamer plying between Tarboro' and Washington, N. C., having ceased making her trips between the two towns, the enterprising gentlemen, Messrs Wiswall & Haight, have placed a tri-weekly two-horse hack on the line, so as to accommodate the traveling public, and also to supply that section with mail matter. They will add a four-horse stage coach shortly, provided the travel justifies it.—We presume, from our knowledge of the country, that the stage runs from Tarboro' to Greenville, where a steamer takes the passengers to Washington. The distance from Tarboro' to Greenville by stage is 25 miles, and by boat to Washington is about the same distance. The Tarborough Southerner says:

Those wishing to go down the river will then bear in mind that they can do so every other day, leaving Tarboro' on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 a. m., arriving at Washington at 7 p. m., the same day.

ANOTHER JAIL BIRD CAUGHT.—Hilton Battle, who was convicted of larceny and sentenced to three months imprisonment and hard labor, broke jail, with two other fellons, and escaped on the 14th of last April.

Deputy Sheriff, Joseph Ballenger, fell in with him on Tuesday in Jones county, near Pollocksville, and arrested him on the Simmons plantation and brought him to New Bern. He has been added to the pretty looking coterie which are now boarding at the county jail on Craven street.

New Bern *Republican.*

Charles Sturgiss, a native of Connecticut, who is supposed to be the leader of the gang of murderers and robbers, who have infested this section of country for some months, was arrested yesterday morning on the Trent road, while trying to make his way out of the city, by a Mr. Kinsey and two negroes.—Newbern *Jour. of Commerce.*

THE HIGHWAYMAN HICKS.—In addition to our fellow-citizen, Mr. Green, Mr. Lewis Taylor, who was robbed on the same day as Mr. Green, has also identified Hicks as the highwayman who stripped him. Some of the members of Mr. Willis Lewis's family, highly respectable colored people, have also recognized Hicks to be the principal man in the gang who robbed their dwelling and committed brutal violence upon them.—Further developments, it is confidently believed, will be made, which will prove Hicks to have been connected with Sturgiss, and his man of all work and chief cutthroat. We are told that a legion of witnesses will be examined at the trial next week, who will establish the fact that Hicks has had a hand in nearly every murder in the region round about since he broke out of Craven street jail last September.

If this doubly dyed criminality is established against him, no pirate or other blood thirsty monster, whose ignominious memory is execrated by mankind, will have outHeroded Hicks in the enormity of his guilt. The blood shed from his victims would be enough to "incardradine the great tumultuous sea."—Newbern *Republican.*

REV. J. J. LANSDELL.—We learn that this gentleman has declared himself a candidate to represent the county of Granville in the approaching reconstruction State Convention, and has commenced addressing the people. Mr. L. is a Baptist minister, a practicing lawyer and a man of ability. He is an independent candidate, a Union man, and advocates reconstruction under the Military bill, as a necessity which is unavoidable—believing in the absolute importance of an early settlement of our difficulties.—Raleigh *Sentinel*, 18*th.*

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A certain gentleman emissary, from Yankeedom, passed through the county of Anson, a short time since, vending tickets or certificates to the negroes, which he told them would entitle each holder to forty acres of land. He sold a large number to the negroes along his route at fifty cents each. The negroes, however, becoming assured that they had been swindled, pursued the scoundrel, overtook him, made him refund the money with an additional fifty cents in each case, and then drew his shirt, when they proceeded to administer a severe flogging upon his back. This done, they allowed him to go on his way rejoicing. If every such scoundrel was served thus, the country would soon get rid of a great evil.

Salisbury *Banner.*

HARD TIMES.—We regret to learn that the interests of the Company have compelled the Board of Directors to discharge about twenty operatives employed at the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Depot, in this city. The policy which influences the Board is dictated by a wise economy, but it is a hard blow at those thrown out of work. All these indications furnish additional incentives to as speedy a reconstruction as we may be *allowed* to have.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

NAG'S HEAD.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Virginian thus speaks of this pleasant resort:

"The season at this favorite watering place of Eastern North Carolina, promises to be one of the most brilliant ever known. Although the proprietor, Mr. A. E. Jacobs, has scarcely placed himself in a position to receive company, yet it is manifest that the surrounding country are eager to pay tribute to the attractions of Nag's Head.

"From present indications the season at Nag's Head promises to be the most gay and attractive that we have ever had; dignity, youth and beauty are rapidly gathering here.

COUNTY MATTERS.—At a special Court held by the Magistrates on Saturday last, several matters of general interest were brought before them for consideration and received due attention. The most important of these, was the question of revising the jury list in accordance with General Order No. 32.

As the Tax lists are now arranged under the laws of the Legislature, it was found almost impossible to comply with the conditions of the Order without the greatest difficulty and delay, and upon consultation, it was resolved by the Magistrates, that the Chairman of the Court, Gov. H. T. Clark, should be employed to correspond with the Commanding General on the subject, and ascertain more fully his views and intentions in regard to the interpretation of the Order.

In this matter the Magistrates were unanimous, and while wishing to conform to the Order showed a praiseworthy desire to act advisedly and with due deliberation on such an important question.

Those who have not examined it can form no idea what a thorough and radical change it makes in the entire Jury system of the State, and which, in the present ambiguous phraseology of its provisions throws wide open the door to numberless Jurors, hitherto disqualified by both the laws of the State and common prudence.

We suppose it will not be definitely settled before August Term, and such being the case, of course a large amount of the county business will necessarily have to be postponed for want of suitable and competent Jurors.

Many complaints and remarks having been made concerning the new Jail and its construction, in connection with the recent escape of prisoners therefrom, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate its condition, and report to the next County Court, whether it is properly constructed both for the comfort and safety of Prisoners; and if there is any insufficiency, to report if the cause is from the workmanship, the materials or plan of the building, and also to enquire into the cirumstances attending the recent escape and report the same.

This was a most proper step under the circumstances, and as the County has paid heavily for the construction of this building, they have a right to expect to have one commensurate with the cost both as to safety and durability and will most naturally desire to know where the fault, if fault there be, should lie.

Owing to the recent heavy and continued rains, the Bridges and Roads of the County are in worse condition than known for years, and demanded speedy attention.

As the damage to the Bridges had been so heavy and extended throughout the entire County, the Court did not seem willing at present to take the responsibility of having them repaired, but directed the Magistrates to report at August Term the condition of the Bridges in their respective Districts, when some decisive action will be taken. In the meantime the same course will be pursued by the Justices in this matter as has hitherto been the custom.

Several Magistrates having already resigned, and it being understood that some others intended following their example, on account of the difficulty and unpleasantness attending the performance of their duties under the present State of affairs, the Chairman took advantage of the opportunity to make an appeal to the patriotism and love of County of those present, which we were glad to see produced a most happy effect—and induced several who would probably have resigned to resolve to stand by their County in this her direst need, and not by any action of theirs, place the reins of authority, the disposal of the persons and property of the entire County, in the hands of Military appointees, which the experience of other Counties show would come from the lowest and most debased portion of the community.

This must be the inevitable result of any such action on the part of our Magistrates, and we now call upon them, by all they hold most dear, to stand manfully at their posts and save us from the horrors and disgrace of any such dominion.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

Letters From Washington—Congress Proceedings—Southern Electors for President and Vice-President—District Officers, their Choice and Mode of Appointment—Resolution of Censure upon the President—The Witness Cameron in Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1867.

If the South is not properly reconstructed, it will certainly not be for lack of bills upon the subject in both houses of Congress. Scarcely a day passes that some bill is not introduced having reference to this subject. To-day Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, gave the House his views in a bill regulating the selection of electors of President and Vice President of the United States. It provides that whenever the inhabitants of the territory lately known as the Confederate States of America, except the State of Tennessee, shall have been organized into State governments and declared capable of representation in Congress, such inhabitants as are by law authorized to vote for representatives in Congress shall be authorized to vote for or appoint electors for President or Vice-President. Sec. 2 excludes from service as an elector of President or Vice-President any one who held office of any kind under the Confederate government, or under the government of any State of the Confederacy.—The bill was referred to the committee on reconstruction.

The Senate passed the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Sumner, providing that no person shall be excluded from office in the District of Columbia by reason of race or color. When the bill was sent to the House it was subject to considerable amendment. Mr. Judd, of Illinois, had a clause inserted declaring colored people eligible to the office of jurors. Mr. Schenck did not like the allusion to race or color. He thought it was keeping up an unpleasant distinction, and should therefore be done away with, and the House not being able to perfect the bill, sent it to the judiciary committee, from which it will no doubt be reported to-morrow, and passed immediately.

The bill passed by the House to-day to regulate the selection of officers in the city of Washington takes all the power of appointment from the mayor and vests it in the mayor and both boards of the city council jointly, and when the mayor and councils assemble for purposes of making appointments on the first Monday in August, in each year, they shall have power to abolish any of the offices now established, increase the salaries of officers, &c. Each corporation officer, except such as are now elective, is to be appointed in this way, and a majority shall elect.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, condemning the President for his message of a day or two ago, in regard to the Southern State debts, met with great favor among the republicans and was adopted by a strict party vote.

The most remarkable resolution of the session was that of Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, in relation to Stephen F. Cameron, late an officer in the Confederate army, who had been pardoned by the President, and whose testimony in the Surratt case you are familiar with. Mr. Covode assumes Surratt's guilt in advance of the verdict of the jury, designates Cameron as "one of the most notorious violators of the law of nations," and says the fact of the President pardoning him indicates his (the President's) sympathy with the assassins of President Lincoln and asks a judiciary committee investigation. But the preamble was rather too severe a dose for even the radicals, and they refuse to take it. Making a virtue of necessity, Mr. Covode modified his resolution by striking out the objectionable language, and it finally passed in that shape. Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, one of the most intensely radical members of the House, could not swallow the resolution, and he suggested that the President had a clear right to pardon Cameron if he choose to do so, for the purpose of making him a competent witness. Mr. Impeacher Ashley, of course, voted for the resolution in its most objectionable form.

Reconstruction—Extract from the Speech of Hon. W. E. Robinson, of New York, in the House of Representatives, July 12, 1867.

The House having under consideration the bill supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States—

Mr. Robinson said:

MR. SPEAKER: I have desired to say a word or two during these debates on the subject of reconstruction, and now rise, not to make any set speech, but merely to submit a few observations which I deem pertinent to the occasion.

What, sir, has brought us together at this time in extraordinary session of Congress? Has anything been done by the South to provoke it? Has any Southern man or Southern woman or Southern child done or said anything calling for harsher laws than those we have already imposed upon them? No; it is merely because the proper officer of our Government has given a proper opinion on what some call a very important act of Congress, that the representatives of the people and the representatives of the States have been called away from their pleasant homes to this hot and dusty city in this heated term. You have not even the poor pretext of anything done by our Southern brethren for this additional legislation, for they have submitted with unprecedented willingness to every enormity of legislation put upon them.

Sir, a short time ago, during the present Congress, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens,] the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Bingham,] the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Butler,] and gentlemen from every State in the Union then represented here voted the sympathy of the American people with the people of Ireland, suffering under the cruel wrongs and oppressive laws which England had inflicted upon her. That island is not much larger than the first three districts of New York, and has a population not exceeding five or six millions. Every Representative on this floor voted his sympathy with Ireland in her sufferings from British oppression. But here are ten States, with a population more than twice the number of that of Ireland, and ten or twenty times its extent; our own territory, our own people, under our own flag, enduring oppression such as no British Government ever attempted to force upon Ireland. Why, sir, have we not heard that a military governor, under a law which we have now met professedly to make more stringent and more despotic, has removed municipal and State officers without trial and without any given reason? Have we not heard of a military governor, under a law now to be made more severe, who stopped a civic procession till they procured and consented to carry a certain flag, to salute that flag, uncovering three paces before reaching it, bowing their necks as they passed it, and remaining uncovered three paces beyond it? What would have been the consequences if some poor fellow, blinded with dust and bedizzened with its splendor, had made a misstep or a miscalculation of steps, and uncovered only two and a half paces before approaching, and bowed when half a pace beyond, I cannot tell. But this I do know: that during the seven centuries of British misrule in Ireland, no military commander ever dared to remove from office without accusation and trial, even an alderman of Cork or Dublin, or any other Irish city; and though the Irish people had cursed the British flag in oratory and song, no military governor or tyrant ever dared to ask them to carry that flag in any of their processions or to uncover or bow their heads while passing it. Oh, sir, it is a sorry spectacle to see the Representatives of a Republican people voting sympathy with the sufferers under the misgovernment and oppression of our neighbors while planning and perpetrating for our own fellow-citizens acts of tyranny and misgovernment such as no monarch, emperor, or tyrant ever yet inflicted upon a subjected people, however rebellious they may have been. If British rule in Ireland were as tyrannical as ours is in these ten suffering States, every man, woman, and child in Ireland would be a Fenian. It is with the deepest sorrow I make this assertion. I do it to avert, if possible, the spirit of oppressive legislation, which if practiced in any other country would call forth our sympathy for the sufferers and our condemnation of the oppresssor.

Liens on Crops.

The following letter explains itself:

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10, 1867.

SIR: In reply to the inquiries you make in behalf of certain foreign and northern capitalists, I am directed by the Commanding General to inform you that by General Orders No. 10, dated Headquarters Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., April 11th, 1867, it is provided,

"That all advances of money, subsistence, implements, fertilizers, loaned, used or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected. And the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil."

The local civil law formerly gave the landlord of leased lands a superior lien. By Par. IX of General Orders No. 32, dated Headquarters Second Military District, 30th May, 1867, the remedy by distress for rent is abolished, thus removing the lien of the landlord which has been hitherto paramount.

It has been the purpose and aim of the Commanding General to establish such regulations as would promote the security, economy and thrift of agriculture and trade. Appreciating as he does the advantages of permanent and certain guarantees where capital is concerned, it is not to be apprehended that any of the orders heretofore issued to promote these desirable objects, will be inconsiderably modified. On the same basis advances of subsistence are made in certain cases to impoverished planters in the Carolinas, by the Government of the United States.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Mr. B. G. Wilkins, No. 12, East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

Death of Bishop Scott.

The Rev. Thomas Fielding Scott, the Episcopal Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory, died in New York on Sunday, after a brief illness. He fell a victim to Panama fever, which he contracted while en route from California to New York. The deceased was formerly a Presbyterian minister, but joined the Episcopal church, and was consecrated prelate of Oregon and Washington Territories by Bishop Elliott, of Georgia.

Gen. Grant and family are on Governor's Island as guests of Gen. Wallen.

The Debts of the Southern States—Is Congress Making the Federal Government Responsible for them.

In his message to Congress, Monday, communicating in answer to call from that body, various documents bearing on the subject of reconstruction, the President uses the following language:

If the existing governments of ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective district commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of such governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal government. It is believed that in addition to the two millions one hundred thousand dollars already expended or estimated for, the sum of which would be required for this purpose would not be less than fourteen millions of dollars, the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion in the administration of their respective governments by the ten States embraced in the provisions of these acts. This sum would, no doubt, be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolising the existing State governments, should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in laudible efforts to develop their resources, and in no wise created for insurrectionary or revolutionary purposes. The debts of these States, thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of portions of the country which have ever remained loyal to the Union, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign governments. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal government, by its action, were to assume such obligations, so large an addition to our public expenditures would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debt of these States, after having displaced or abolished their State governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith and a repudiation by the National Legislature, of liabilities which these States had justly and legally incurred.

After the message had been read in the Senate:

Mr. Howard, referring to that portion of the message in which the President alludes to the assumption by the United States of debts of the rebel States incurred before the war, and said it was all moonshine, and designed for party purposes.

Mr. Hendricks said the President had not expressed any opinion on that subject. He had merely made the suggestion whether, if the Southern States were to be treated as conquered provinces, the United States would not have to pay the debts of these States. This doctrine had been laid down by Governor Morton, of Indiana, two years ago, in a speech endorsing the President's policy.

Mr. Sumner said that, as a question of law there was nothing clearer than that the rebel States were responsible for all their just debts and obligations. The States still existed, and their just obligations inhered in them, and could not be evaded.

Mr. Johnson thought it was not advisable for the President to express a hypothetical opinion on the subject of public finance at the present time when the debt was so large, and the people so sensitive on the subject of its increase. He didn't believe the President was correct in his assumptions. The Southern States still existed as States, and not as conquered provinces.

Mr. Fessenden regretted that the President had brought this subject before the Senate in its present shape. He did not think the President was justified in these suggestions. He regarded them as entirely fallacious.

Mr. Hendricks did not think the Government of the United States could rightfully be bound to pay the debts of the Southern States contracted before the war. The object of the war as avowed by Congress was not the conquest of these States, but the suppression of the rebellion. In the event, however, of the entire absorption of the States by the Federal Government, it would be a practical question of great moment whether these State obligations would not rest upon the General Government.

Mr. Howard again took the floor in opposition to the views set forth in the President's message, which he said were calculated to alarm capitalists all over the country.

Mr. Wilson said this message was in perfect keeping with the action of the President during the last two years. The President had during that time lost no occasion to allude to the bonded aristocracy, and say what he could in disparagement of Congress and everything connected with its policy of reconstruction. The policy of Congress would increase the value of the national debt and of the debts of the rebel States.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was glad that this message met with no response or endorsement in the Senate. He regretted that the President had sent in such a document. It might have a bad effect were it not that all intelligent people would see through its fallacies. There had been no conquest of the Southern States. So the doctrine could not be applicable at all.

Mr. Buckalew denied that the President favored the assumption of rebel debts. He was simply suggesting that upon the theory and doctrines which prevailed lately in Congress such a state of facts might be brought about.

Mr. Thayer condemned the position of the President, as asserted in the message, as another attempt to throw an obstacle in the way of reconstruction. He thought the Senate should treat it with the utmost indifference.

Dr. Stone, late of the Park Street Church, Boston, has a liberal congregation in San Francisco. His salary is $7,200 a year in gold. On the anniversary of his arrival, the other day, his house was filled with members of his church, who gave him a pur

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867.

Thoughts upon our Political Condition.

Casting our gaze over the political sky, we scan the horizon in search of that star of hope which shall guide us forth from amidst the present difficulties with which we are surrounded to the light of that more perfect day where peace and harmony may once more throw its benign influence over our distracted country. Oppressed by the mad rule of fanaticism, bending and crushed beneath the weight of poverty, struggling even in the face of despair, with a scene of ruin and almost utter devastation around them, the people of the South present to the world an example of heroism, manly sufferance and devotion hitherto unparalleled in the history of nations. Having borne all that it would seem possible to bear, their necks are still bowed beneath the yoke, and their self-sacrificing devotion to their country and their country's good, strengthen them even for future burdens.

Though her fields have been wasted, her firesides made desolate and the hearts of the old and young bowed down in sorrow, yet the South has something left to her, even with all this ruin. Hand in hand, with their venerated sires, the young men of this generation are applying themselves, notwithstanding their discouragements, to work out a future prosperity for their country. In their noble efforts and devotion they present a sight, indeed, worthy of admiration. Having fought in the cause which they cherished, participated in their country's victories and shared in her defeat, and having been thus deprived of that education which would have developed all their latent powers and caused them to shine with two-fold brightness, they are still found pursuing the path of duty, and when the time comes will apply their shoulders to the wheel, and enter upon the political arena with principles firm as adamant, just and pure, and will be none the meaner representatives of their country for having shared in her vicissitudes. They appear to realize the fact that their sires cannot again participate in their country's service; the sturdy oak bows not to the blast, but is uplifted by the roots, and when the storm has passed cannot again rear its head and grace the broad field where it once stood so noble and proudly defiant. But upon the younger plants, who have felt the storm with equal severity, but being more pliant, can again weather it, and, in fact, gained strength by the tempestuous blast to which they have been subjected, devolves the duty of supplying the place of those noble old land-marks; and they will rear their heads among the forest of cotemporaries, and gather strength for further endurance, and the attainment of future ends. In the possession of such noble young spirits, who give such promise of future usefulness and fidelity to their country, both in advancing her prosperity in legislative halls, and in developing her resources, is the South rich, and retains a relic of the late destructive storm, which of itself is invaluable, and which cannot be wrested from her.

In the overthrow of the great Radical-Republican party alone have we cause for hope. By this means, and this alone, can we reasonably expect again to have a voice in the councils of the nation, and attain to that proud pre-eminence which formerly was our boast. With this hope we are strengthened for future endurance, and upon which we base our desires for the rapid advancement and march of that Southern intellect in which our country, as in times past, promises to be so rich. That this dominant party will at last be overthrown, we are confident; not, however, that we expect, frail as we are, to accomplish this most desirable end, but in the gratification of passion, the indulgence of fanatical hatred and spite, and yielding to blind, insatiate and insatiable fury, they will accomplish their own destruction. To secure to themselves the power which they feel rapidly slipping from their grasp, and repair the injuries which have been caused by the desertion of reasonable men, they have stopped not at the most unconstitutional, wild and frenzied measures. But a just retribution awaits them. They are driven on by a power which they cannot resist. To stand still they cannot, to go forward they must, and thus are rapidly approaching their end. In all their boasted strength and might, they are helpless; for, in avoiding the engulfing whirlpool of Charybdis, they are approaching the rocks of Scylla, upon which the party ship will meet with utter destruction.

The Crisis.

Under this caption the *National Intelligencer* of the 18th inst., has a lengthy and able article, from which we extract the following:

"Solemnly sensible of the moral responsibility we assume, to readers of discrimination and candor, we deliberately announce our conscientious belief that a national crisis is at hand.

"With the humility of painful conviction, we offer to-day no rash observations, but, in melancholy sincerity, we implore every citizen to banish for the hour all prejudices and prepossessions, and consider with us the transcendant issue which appears at last to have arisen in the country from the long and distracting strife of partisanship, and which, we are constrained to believe, threatens consequences of infinite calamity to all classes of the American people."

The article is devoted to the consideration of the latest supplement to the Reconstruction bill recently passed by Congress over the Executive veto, and shows that the President cannot execute it because it is subversive of the Constitution, which the obligation of his oath requires him to support and defend. It shows that this bill creates a class of officers to execute the laws of our Southern States, appointed in direct opposition to all constitutional requirements, and actually designed to act in antagonism with the Executive branch of the Government, while wholly irresponsible to it. The article is significant of impending troubles which will doubtless ere long come upon us. The South can hardly be worsted, but in a general storm may obtain what is now withheld.

A well executed counterfeit ten dollar bill on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia has recently been put in circulation.

The President's Message.

We lay before our readers this morning the Message of the President, presenting his objections to the recent act of Congress in reference to the Southern States. The calm, dispassionate tone of this Message cannot fail to create a profound impression upon every citizen. The unconstitutionality of the measure, and the assumption of authority on the part of Congress in its passage; its injustice; the evil with which it will be attended, and which will result from bestowing such unlimited authority upon irresponsible agents, are all shown and most impressively presented.

The position in which the President is himself placed by this wild and frenzied measure of a dominant party, thus taking advantage of a temporary majority in Congress, presents a subject for weighty consideration. His oath to support and defend the Constitution must be violated if he attempts the execution of this measure, and true cause will then be shown for impeachment.

From an article in the *National Intelligencer*, of the 20th inst., regarding this Message, we extract the following, which is a just comment upon the measure which the Executive, by his veto, has endeavored to make void, and which for unconstitutionality and total disregard of the rights of citizens, excels all that have heretofore emanated from any Congress of the United States.

The *Intelligencer* says:

"The inconsistency of Congressional action in regard to the States lately in rebellion is forcibly illustrated. The unconstitutionality of the act under consideration is so plainly and unequivocally shown, that it is incredible how any set of men can be so much carried away by partisan madness as to insist on the adoption of a measure that subverts the whole system of republican government, and disregards every obligation imposed by the Constitution, from which alone Congress itself derives all the power it can exercise.

"The passage of this bill by Congress is the inauguration of a revolution most fearful in its consequences. It is a nullification of the Constitution by men who have taken an oath to support and obey its obligations. It is an absolute abrogation of all popular rights, of all civil liberty in ten of the States of the Union. It effectually wipes these States out of existence. It substitutes military despotism for governments erected by the people. It practically annuls the three great departments of the Government—legislative, executive and judicial—and confers all their powers upon irresponsible agents, who are set up as petty despots in the several military districts into which the South is divided.

"The passage of this bill is an attempt on the part of a temporary majority in Congress to exercise power which that body does not possess. It is an act of treason of the most flagrant character. Its unconstitutionality is so glaringly patent that it cannot be regarded or treated as a law by any officer of the Government who has taken an official oath to support and obey the Constitution, much less by one who has sworn to protect, defend and preserve it to the best of his ability.—Obedience to this measure, as a law, involves disobedience to the Constitution and all the laws. It is an act of open rebellion, as inexcusable and unjustifiable as that of Jefferson Davis and his associates in attempting to set up an independent Government in the South.

"The people of the country can regard this act of Congress in no other light than this. Without reference to the individual who at present occupies the Executive office, the fact must be apparent to every candid reader, that this action of Congress is an outrage upon the Constitution, essentially revolutionary, subversive, and fatally dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Appointment of Registers for the Second Military District—General Order No. 60.

Through the courtesy of Col. FRANK, Commandant of this Post, we have before us General Order No. 60, from Headquarters Second Military District, in which General SICKLES announces the appointment of Registers for the several counties and districts. We append the order, together with the appointments for North Carolina. For this county it will be seen that nine Registers are appointed. Four of these are natives, three who have since the war taken up their abode in this place, and two colored men of the class designated by Congress as freedmen.

The assignment from the number of appointees from each county, to the different precincts, will be made by the Commandant of the several posts. Those for Wilmington will hereafter be made known.—The record of most of these men assigned to this county is known to many of our citizens, and it is such that does not commend them favorably to our confidence.

The following is the order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 60.

The following appointments of Registers are announced. The persons named will be assigned to duty by Post Commanders as members of Boards of Registration for the several Registration Precincts they may establish within their commands.

Commanding Officers of Posts will fill vacancies and report their action to these Headquarters for confirmation.

Two Boards of Registration will be organized for each County in North Carolina having more than six election precincts, except the Counties of Beaufort, Cumberland, Craven, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, New Hanover, Wake, Davie and Wilson, which shall have the Boards provided for in this order.

Three Boards of Registration will be organized for each District in South Carolina, except the Districts of Barnwell, Berkeley, Orangeburg, Lexington, Beaufort, Greenville, Chester, Colleton and the city of Charleston, which shall have the Boards provided for in this order.

Registers will be required to take the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress approved 2d July, 1862. Blank forms of this oath of office will be furnished to Post Commanders and when duly subscribed and sworn will be returned to these Headquarters.

The election precincts established by law or custom as voting places in the Counties and Cities of North Carolina and in the Districts Parishes and Municipalities of South Carolina will be designated by Post Commanders as the places for Registration. It is desirable that not more than six of these and preferably a less number, be included in a Registration Precinct and assigned to one Board, so that ample facilities may be afforded for Registration.

Every Board of Registration will choose its presiding officer, who will represent the Board and announce its action upon all matters coming before it.

Regulations for the government of Registers in the discharge of their duties will be duly published as soon as practicable for general information.

NORTH CAROLINA.

POST OF MORGANTON.

County of Burke—Jesse Fisher, Wm. Williams, Jacob Abee, Stephen Ross, Thos. Hawkins, Rob't H. Alexander.

County of McDowell—W A. B. Murphy. James Bailey, W. R. Poole, Jas. McCall, Wesley McKessen, Jas. W. Lyon.

County of Rutherford—Jno. Anderson, Rob't Forney, Jos. Wilkie, J. C. L. Harris, W. H. Logan, Vincent Michael.

County of Polk—John Logan, Jas. Brown, S. G. Hamilton, J. W. Hampton, Jr., D. M. Abrams, Paul Mills.

County of Henderson—A. H. Jones, Jesse R. Justice, W. W. Anderson, Thos. Gibbs, Thos. F. Bird, Simon Boring.

County of Transylvania—S. J. Tracy, J. H. Duckworth. J. B. Woods, J. M. George, Robert Hamilton, Edward Merrill.

County of Haywood—G W B Garrett, C L Cunningham, Allen Hausen, J M Shook, Thos B Evans, Jackson Walsh.

County of Jackson—R H Cannon, J D Buchanan, Jackson Ward, Alfred Zachary, Virgil Bryson, David L Dillon.

County of Macon—Rev Mark May, C F Rogers, J J Jennings, J L Strain, J E Love, Jonathan Ford.

County of Clay—Jno A Shearer, J N Bell, Amos Ledford, Harvey Penland, J M Galloway, George Love.

County of Cherokee—N G Howell, J L Simons, Geo W Dickey, W H H Dickey, Geo Hall, F P Axley.

County of Yancey—Wm Ray, A J Hensley, J W Garland, Jno W Berton, Elias Pinland, Joshua Williams.

County of Mitchell—Wilson Burlison, Stephen Street, Nero P Oaks, Gutredge Garland, Peter Harden, Jno Frazer.

County of Madison—G W Gahagan, A B Sams, Henry A White, F M Lawson, M A Chandley, Rob't Ray.

County of Buncombe—Rev J C Stewart, A M Gudjer, Marion Roberts, G F Pinland, Samuel Weaver, W H Moore.

POST OF SALISBURY.

County of Wautauga—Samuel H Boinian, Jno Harden, David Norris, Wm Van Conners, Bartlett Brown, Alfred Thomas.

County of Caldwell—Clinton A Cilley, A J Romminger, R B Bogle, R R Wakefield, Alex Lightfoot, Jere Smith.

County of Alexander—W S Teague, Thomas Sterewabl, E M Stevenson.

County of Wilkes—George H Brown, Ralph Holbrook, W B Seegrist, J E Sinclair, Caswell J Smith, Robert B Bryan.

County of Ashe—Edwin C Bartlett, Edward Boower, James Garvey, John H Carson, William Gowing, Francis Bryan.

County of Alleghany—Goldman Hagain, Henderson Check, Francis Bryan, Daniel C Jones, A B Carson, John Mathewson.

County of Surry—Joel Hunt, Rob't M Jarvis, John Simmonds, Gilbert A Lowe, E F Taylor, Jno Peel.

County of Yadkin—Dr Belson B Benbow, Thos Martin, Robert G Zachary, Joseph Willams, Alex Wilkiams, A N Tomlin.

County of Iredell—Jno H McLaughlin, W Williams, Moses A White, W H George, James F Bell, John McCubbins.

County of Davie—John Lunn, Thomas Brown, A T Clements.

County of Rowan—Moses S Holmes, James Burns, Thomas E Brown, C S Moring, Rev Thornton Butler, J H Hawkins.

POST OF CHARLOTTE.

County of Cleveland—John Y Aydlotte, L A Botts, John Williams, Decatur Gregg, Sanders Wright, N D Davis.

County of Catawba—A J Whitner, J C Clapp, Wilson Synder, John R Ellis, Franklin Caldwell, Drury Hamilton.

County of Lincoln—Christian Beall, R J Sifford, Elisha S unders, N H Hill, J H King, Edmond Saunders.

County of Gaston—M J Aydlotts, Eli Parsons, Anthony Yitman, James Hoffman, James Rhyne, William McKee.

County of Mecklenberg—W F Ahrens, Henry McCombs, H P Helper, Solomon Sifford, R R Rea, John Davidson.

County of Union—W Newsome, Daniel Benton, Hugh Downing, Johnathan Trull, Daniel Tomberlin, Calvin Rogers.

County of Cabarrus—John McDonald, John Harris, Aaron J Yoist, D H Abbott, Cyrus Alexander, George Melcher.

County of Stanley—W H D Greene, Eli Shankle, Jack Davis, Samuel Mann, W H Randall, John R Duke.

County of Anson—[illegible] Fullings, Henry Powell, John Jarvis, Joseph Allen, M McFarland, Alexander Little.

POST OF GREENSBORO'.

County of Stokes—W W McCaules, Walker Gann, W C Matthows, P H Oliver, Charles Moody, Austin Durham.

County of Forsythe—J R Crist, Ransom Phipps, Munroe Phillips, Charles Hauser, J H White, Jr, John P West.

County of Davidson—John E Cramer, William Berrier, William Bodenhamer, Isaac Kenny, Richard Ayres, Phillip Bale.

County of Randolph—Isaac Lee, S W Blair, J W Steed, Levy Cox, William Brown, Alson Brown.

County of Guilford—John T Poe, R Y Davis, Jesse Benbow, John A Pritchard, Harmon Unthank, D H Lartische.

County of Rockingham—Thomas Carter, Alfred Sanders, Thomas Cummings, Alexander Ray, Jno Underdon, John M Lindsey.

County of Caswell—Alvin Lee, S G Siddle, Thos Ray, R H Jones, William Taylor, Pharoah Glass.

County of Alamance—Daniel Clapp, William F Jones, Hezekiah May, James S Pugh, Peter Holt, Spencer Sanders.

POST OF RALEIGH.

County of Person—John H Jones, John Buchannan, R P Martin, C H Jordan, M W Faulkner, W G Scott.

County of Orange—R C Swain, M D, John W Carr, W J Hogan, Thos Wilson, Jordan Swayne, John Hancock.

County of Chatham—John B Drake, Henry Smith, Thos Dixon, Abner Bright, Gilbert Love, Willis Bird.

County of Wake—Theodore Joseph, Harrison J Hughes, T F Lee, Solomon Pool, William White, Francis Lawson, Isaiah Hardee, Albert McGuire, Benj J Harrison.

County of Granville—Lewis H Kittles, Calvin Betts, Thomas W Poole, G W Blacknell, John Peed, Aaron Pratcher, B Walker Wilton, Abram Hinton, William Tyler.

County of Warren—M W Williams, John Reed, Charles D Carlton, John A Hyman, Benj R Browning, Wm Cawthorn.

County of Franklin—R H Timberlake, A W Pierce, Hilliard Dunston, Nat Harris, J H Williamson, Dr Wm McCrenshaw.

POST OF FAYETTEVILLE.

County of Cumberland—E L Pemberton, T A Byrnes, W A Mann, David McDuffie, John C Calahan, Duncan McCormick, John J Minor, M H Leavy, Jas Bowman.

County of Harnett—Henry Faucette, J D Ryalls, Jacob Reardon, R J Naris, J McCoy, N McLeod.

County of Moore—S McS McDonald, John McDuffie, Absalom Kelly, Abel Kelly, John Sweann, J A Barrett.

County of Montgomery—W H Robinson, Benj DeBerry, W Lassiter, L Simons, Martin Simons, Sidney Ledbetter.

County of Richmond—Dr Owen Hadley, James W Mead, John O McDonald, Alfred Baldwin, Sidney Leak, Barrick Bostwick.

POST OF GOLDSBORO'.

County of Wayne—John Robinson, Jesse Hollwell, Hope Bain, H S Grant, Lang Nixon, Arnold Bull.

County of Johnston—Alfred Holland, Rufus Beckwith, W J Garrison, J B Cook, Matthew Holt, Isham Woodall.

County of Greene—Jas S Smith, Richard J Williams, Geo Beeman, Sydney A Ipshee, Sanders P Cox, Luke Shepherd.

County of Wilson—Nathan Fallersby, Willie Daniels, Israel Barden.

County of Nash—Benj H Sorsby, Jr, George W Cooper, Jesse J Walker, Jacob Gug, Fred Arrington, Benj Jones.

County of Halifax—Jno McMahon, Robert Howard, Horatio H Bushnell, John H Renfew, James Basmore, R H Smith, John P McAuliffe, Uriah Benton, Henry Eppes.

County of Northampton—Isaac Peel, Joseph Civalier, Geo P Weathers, Benj Franklin, R C Parker, Rufin Faison.

County of Edgecombe—Frank F Bennett, John Vaughan, Chas S Bartlett, Thos Newton, Willis Brown, A M Lowe, R J Dixon, Alexander McCabe, W H Knapp.

County of Lenoir—Lemuel H Aldrich, Pinckney Hardee, Richard Whitfield, P T Willis, A J Lofton, James Waters.

POST OF WILMINGTON.

County of Brunswick—E Leg. Solomon Smith, W B Robeson, Geo L Baxter, A Golden Smith, B D Morrell.

County of Columbus—T M Smith, M Powell, J A Maultsby, David Strothers, Francis Lennon, Henry C Monit.

County of Robeson—O S Hayes, Daniel C McNeil, John Moors, James Sinclair, Carry Wilkins, Cæsar McCullum.

County of Bladen—A W Fisher, Daniel L Bine, Chas Lewis, John Cranston, Justin Dunnells, F F French.

County of New Hanover—W B Jones, H E Scott, Henry W Penny, W H Pickett, Isaac M Peck, S S Ashley, Edgar Miller, E D Hewlett, George W Price,

County of Duplin—Samuel B Woodmensee, Jno E Fussell, Eward Martin, John M Graham, L A Merriman, F A Newberry.

County of Sampson—W L Robinson, Nicholas P Chesnutt, W J Craddock, Miles P Owen, Clifton Ward, Joseph Wilson.

POST OF PLYMOUTH.

County of Tyrrell—B F Sikes, John Carroll, Horace Holmes, Hezekiah P Lewis, Jesse Sikes, G G Rea.

County of Washington—M C McNamara, G W Jones, J W Wynne, Frank James, J E Jackson, A M Phelps.

County of Martin—F G Martindale, J J Smith, Bennett Burgess, E B Downs, Alfred Jordan, James Calioon.

County of Bertie—Frederick Miller, James F Kline, Augustus Robbins, Hon. Lewis Thompson, T P Henry, Jonathan S Taylor.

County of Hertford—Charles F Campbell, Starkey S Harrell, Jacob Hollamann, Lawrence Weaver, W C Jones, Thomas W Coster.

County of Gates—Timothy H Lassiter, John Brady, Asbury Reid, Jacob Morris, Peter Parker, Orville Green.

County of Chowan—T T Bruce, Daniel V Etheridge, Joseph A Rebee, John Page, J Ward, Martin L Brinkley.

County of Perquimans—Edward Albertson, Timothy Morgan, C M Manning, Thomas Sikes, Henry White, Isaiah Nicholson.

County of Pasquotank—Frederick S Proctor, Robert Doherty, Peter Johnson, M B Culpepper, Wm Krauss, T A Sikes.

County of Camden—William Morrissett, Matthew Taylor, Henry Pool, James A Spencer, John M Forbes, John C Tatine.

County of Currituck—Robert S D Holbrook, Samuel Dowdy, George Baum, John Evans, Dr W H Cowell Richard Etheridge.

POST OF NEWBERN.

County of Craven—Charles A Nelson, F D Slachter, Richard Tucker, Nelson P Angels, J W Dey, Moses D Hill, H P Doane, Charles Hibbard, Clinton D Pierson.

County of Onslow—Robert Selleck, Daliel A Hargett, Charles Sheppard, Calvin D Morton, David W Scott, John Munro.

County of Carteret—Thomas C Allen, James E Whitehurst, David Henderson, John J Henshaw, Thomas Daniels, Oliver W Henry.

County of Jones—Joseph A Hascall, N P Smith, Robert Hade, O R Colgrove, Thomas G Gillett, John Andrews.

County of Beaufort—Wm M Cherry, Albert E Edward, Augustus Powers, John H Dewell, Horace N Waters, James N Redmond, John S Gordon, Jordan King, T D Smaw.

County of Pitt—J H Jenkins, Davis J Rich, Cornelius H Gibbes, Windsor Crandall, Isaac A Rosekrans, J G Hart.

County of Hyde—Bannister Midgett, Jesse S Mason, Joseph Hodges, Benjamin C Jennett, A B Howard, Edmund S Woog.

The Registers hereby appointed will be immediately notified by the Post Commanders, to whom they will report at once for the necessary books and blanks.

All communications from Registers will be addressed to the Post Commander. Orders and instructions will be transmitted to Boards of Registration, through the same channel.

By Command of Major General D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

History of North Carolina.

Messrs. Editors:—The *Sentinel*, Warrenton *Indicator*, and other papers in the State, have recently called attention to the importance of a faithful history of North Carolina. Doubtless every intelligent native citizen has more or less felt this want. It is hoped that the Press will keep this subject before the public mind, until some competent person can be induced to undertake the labor of love. Have we not, in North Carolina, some one capable and willing to complete the work commenced by the lamented Dr. Hawks? He proposed to write the history of the State during the four distinct periods of its government. He was called away when his task was but half done—his second volume finishing the history of the State up to the close of the Proprietary government in 1729. The history of the two remaining, and perhaps more important, periods—that under the Royal government and that as a Republic—is yet to be written.

I think I can name a man in every respect adequate to the task. *Gov. Swain* is, perhaps, more familiar with the history of North Carolina than any citizen in it. An intimate friend of Dr. Hawks, he is in every way qualified to complete his unfinished work. He has a fondness for historical research and an adaptation to it. He has ready access to all the necessary materials. His style as a writer is chaste and perspicuous. He enjoys the respect and esteem of a large number of young men in the State who have had, to some extent, the benefit of his instructions in North Carolina history, and, for this reason, such a work from his pen would be doubly acceptable to them. Cannot the Press of North Carolina call out Gov. Swain on this subject? OXFORD.

We extract the above communication from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 22d inst., and publish it in our columns with the desire to second the object for which it was written. That a faithful and correct history of North Carolina should be written, every true son of the "Old North State" can but most heartily desire, and should tender all the aid and encouragement in his power to bring about the necessary event. The importance of a faithful record of events in the history of our State, by a competent chronicler, has long been acknowledged, yet, strange to say, no one, has ever succeeded in giving a complete and full history of our old native State. Now more than ever is this required. The events which have occurred within the immediate recollection of this generation are of the most vital and lasting importance, and while they are fresh in our memory, and time has not separated us too greatly from them, they should be recorded for the benefit of generations to come.

North Carolina has never had a historian who has preserved her record complete, and consequently possesses not such a lasting, though inanimate defender, to bear testimony to her glorious, yet partially unrevealed course. We have cause to regret that such should be the case, but would be far more pained to think that the old State, so rich in historic lore, and possessing so bright and glorious a past, cannot find *one* son to do justice to her deeds, and hand down her record to posterity. The young of the land know less about the history of their native State than that of Greece or Rome, and can more readily, when asked, give the names of the numerous rulers who governed the ancients than they can those of our own short line of Governors. This can easily be accounted for by the fact that, while history has treasured up the deeds of the ancients, those of our old North Carolina sires and grand-sires have not as yet found a historian to devote himself ardently to this honored task. We believe that it is the duty of the press to speak out and urge this matter upon the consideration of the public until the task is undertaken and some promise given of a history which we can place in the hands of our children, knowing that they will receive, and receive correctly, information regarding the events of our past.

It is suggested that Governor Swain assume this task, and intimated that by reason of his familiarity with the history of North Carolina, no man is more competent or better qualified for its undertaking. We agree with the writer of the above communication, that Governor Swain is the proper person to assume this work, and have cause to believe he has ready access to the necessary materials. Research into the history of our State has always been with him a pleasant task; and his style as a writer is so chaste as to be unobjectionable. To this gentleman, then, is public expectation, in connection with a faithful history of North Carolina directed, and we trust that no minor considerations will deter him from entering upon a task which it is the public wish he should assume.

The Legislature.

The Charlotte *Democrat* hopes "the members of the Legislature will show their good sense by refusing to assemble in Raleigh on the third Monday in August." Now we do not pretend to advise the members in the premises. The last session of the Legislature was adjourned to meet again on the third Monday in August, and we suppose a right goodly number of the members will embrace the favorable opportunity of visiting Raleigh about the above time.

Radical way to purify the jury-box—scent it with the negro.

There is no cosmetic like cold water, or perfume like a clean shirt.

The beggars in New York are noticed as wearing a large number of finger-rings.

Eugene is said to be haunted by a presentiment that a fate like that of Marie Antoinette is in store for her.

The army worm, that terrible enemy of the cotton crop, has begun its ravages in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Philadelphia is not represented in the Exposition. We beg pardon—there is Forney in the Zoological Department.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Jottings by the Way-Side.

N. C. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
CATAWBA County, July 22, 1867.

Dear Journal:—There is certainly nothing more interesting, and pleasant too (excepting the dust through Middle North Carolina), than at this season of the year to travel from Wilmington along the lines of our railroads to the Western portion of the State. This season is the most laborious and telling upon the ultimate yield of the crops. Industry and attention, accompanied with favorable seasons, will be rewarded with an abundant harvest, while the promise may be entirely destroyed by the want of either. So far as could be judged by observations along the roads, the prospect is at present promising.

THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.

Leaving our city on Thursday morning, under charge of that prince of conductors, Captain MORRISON, we had a most delightful trip to Goldsboro'. The great speed, safety and comfort with which passengers are transported over this road, and the prosperous appearance and condition of all the *materiel* of the Company, is an evidence of its good and intelligent management. Indeed, so well have the affairs of this road been attended to, that the reputation of President BRIDGERS and Superintendent FREMONT is most enviable, not only with the Stockholders, but their praises are upon the lips of all railroad men, of which we have met not a few in the experience of some extended trips in the last twelve months. We are satisfied that its interests cannot be confided to more zealous or competent hands.

The crops along this road were not unpromising but very backward. A late frost, with not an unfavorable season, will enable the cotton planters to realize an average crop, but both corn and cotton are so very backward that any unfavorable circumstance may delay them to such an extent that they cannot mature in time to be protected from the frost of an early Fall.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

After a couple hours delay at Goldsboro', we took passage about 1 o'clock for Salisbury, at which place we arrived a little after 10 P. M. This road seems to be doing a thriving business, and everything goes forward with the impetus of a new administration. The speed, particularly west of Raleigh, is probably greater than that of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, while so smoothly glides the cars that no fears of accident are entertained; in fact, the traveler is hardly conscious of the rapid rate at which he is being transported through the country. The newly elected President, Mr. TURNER, with whom we traveled, appears fully alive to the wants and interests of the magnificent work over whose destinies he has been called upon to preside, and seems determined to devote his time and abilities to its welfare. He has a fine field open to him, for by some reason the affairs of the Company are not so prosperous as they should be. He at least displays good judgment, in opposing the suicidal policy of transporting the immense in-coming and out-going freight of this whole section of the State over a portion only of the road, and stopping it at Raleigh for the benefit of another corporation. If his entire management is illustrated with equal good judgment, we predict for him a brilliant success as an officer, and for the road early and great prosperity.

We formed the acquaintance of Colonel ANDERSON, the Superintendent, who has great reputation as an officer, and from a short conversation upon the subject of the road, we were very favorably impressed with his capacity and earnestness. We hope, under the control of these gentlemen, the great State Road may again become a source of revenue to the Treasury and of profit to the stockholders.

CROPS IN MIDDLE NORTH CAROLINA.

The crop prospect west of Raleigh is rather more promising than east of that point. With one or two more seasonable rains, the yield of corn in the section of country from the Company Shops to Salisbury must be very large. We have generally observed that in the entire belt of country comprising the counties of Middle North Carolina, that the results of farming were most usually upon the extremes. With abundant and timely rains, the harvest was magnificent, while dry seasons were followed by short crops and great want among the poorer classes. Almost every failure is caused by being "burnt up," and the many casualties which affect crops, more or less, in other sections, are not observable here. The great regularity of this fact induces the suggestion, that if the lands were properly irrigated, great abundance and permanent wealth would be the certain result of farming in that country. It would seem that this system of farming could be adopted with little trouble and not at a very great expense. The country is rolling, and down the hills and through the valleys course innumerable and never ceasing streams. These might be conducted through the fields, or when this was not practicable, the waer could be thrown up by means of rams, and the rich hill-sides, the crops of which are now frequently parched up, would be made to bless the labors of the industrious husbandman with never failing profit. It seems a little surprising that when a single difficulty stands between success and failure—between abundance and a mere support, that is not surmounted, Heaven assists those who help themselves.

The cotton crops upon the plantation of Mr. M. A. BLEDSOE, near Raleigh, was decidedly the best noticed during the trip. The ploughmen, of whom quite a number were at work near the Railroad, were white, and unlike their sable cotemporaries on other plantations, did not stop while the train was passing. We do not undertake to say that the appearance of the crops was owing to the greater industry of the white laborers, nor do we even know that all the employees were white, much less do we desire to cast reflection upon the "wards of the Nation" or utter sentiments disloyal to their government.

COLONEL TURNER.

Our arrival at Salisbury being at night, and departure at such an early hour the succeeding morning, we were unable to see much of that place, nor to shake by the hand many friends. Among those whom we did meet, however, was our gallant and unfortunate friend, Colonel McL. TURNER, who having been shot entirely through the right breast at FREDERICKSBURG, in December 1862, reported for duty in May following, and in charge of the 7th Regiment at GETTYSBURG, received a wound which will disable him for life, and from the effects of which he is a great, but patient sufferer. His many friends will be glad to learn that his general health is good and his spirits very fine.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

This road is in fine order, and we were glad to learn that the work of construction on the Western end was going on with energy. Major N. E. SCALES, formerly Quartermaster upon the staff of Major-General PENDER, and subsequently in the same position upon the staff of Major-General WILCOX, is one of the contractors. The rumor of their contemplating the employment of a few hundred Coolies brings a characteristic growl from the *Standard*, and affords a senseless excuse to slander Colonel TATE, the popular and efficient President of this road.

The road is completed to Morganton and the cars run to that place. It is expected that several miles will be added before the end of the year.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

Traveling with several leading gentlemen of this section, something of the great interest the people feel in the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad to Lincolnton, and thence, at least, to Hickory Tavern in this county, looking ultimately to its extension into Caldwell, was learned. Hickory Tavern, next to Statesville, is the most important depot upon the Western North Carolina Railroad, and is about the same distance from Wilmington via Lincolnton and Charlottee, as it is from Raleigh, giving our port nearly two hundred miles the advantage of Norfolk. From Lincolnton to Hickory Tavern is less than twenty miles, along a level ridge, upon which a road can be constructed, with comparatively little cost, for this section of the country. The people desire and look to our city as their future port, and have sufficient State pride to wish to build up their own cities. It will indeed be a great day for Wilmington when her business relations are united with this section by iron rails, and these people purchase their supplies from us in exchange for the productions of the beautiful and rich valley of the Catawba.

The crops in this section are good. The wheat, which has already been gathered, is fine, and the promise for corn is most encouraging. One good rain, for which the corn is now suffering, within a week, will confirm the promise of an abundant yield.

ARRIVAL AT THE SPRINGS.

Reaching Hickory Tavern about 11 o'clock, we found hacks and baggage wagons in readiness to carry the passengers, of which there was about a dozen, to the Springs about six or seven miles distant.—The road is level, shady and very fine, and a little after 12 o'clock, amidst the delightful strains of Smith's Armory Band, the shaking of hands by old friends, the welcoming by Colonel Wyatt, the urbane proprietor, we alighted at Hotel Reception.—Of the Springs and its attractions we must postpone for our next, as this letter has already been extended beyond its legitimate proportions. E.

Tyranny in Washington City—The Freedom of Speech Prohibited—A Man Arrested for the Utterance of Words against the Action of Congress.

If it would be likely to avail anything substantial we might be tempted to quote from the Constitution:

"ARTICLE 1.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

But what is the use; Congressmen, or a majority of them, have ignored the Constitution, and Thad. Stevens has pronounced that instrument a dead letter; that its ghost merely remains to frighten some Radicals and give them the kidney disease; therefore we merely make the quotation as a matter of reference, and give the report of the arrest of a man in Washington, for words spoken, as we find it printed in our Northern exchanges:

On Saturday Mr. Samuel Strong, who lives on Maryland avenue, near First street, Washington, complained to Senators Harlan and Nye and Judge Fisher of the workmen engaged in laying the pavement near his house, for talking against Congress and using abusive language. He particularized one individual, whom he afterwards identified as Charles Sorrell, a laborer, and was thereupon advised to have him arrested. This was done by the detectives, Mr. Strong accompanying them. The Sunday Herald contains the following account of what then occurred:

At the police headquarters Mr. Sorrell stated before Justice Walter that before the day's work had commenced Mr. Strong was sweeping the sidewalk in front of his residence, which had been recently paved, and remarked to the workmen assembled that Congress had finished their labor, having passed the military reconstruction bill, and would adjourn at 3 o'clock. Mr. Sorrell remarked that "Congress and the capitol ought to have been blown up before they passed it;" whereupon Mr. Strong exclaimed, "You are a d——d rebel! I will have you arrested right away. The Dry Tortugas is the place for you, sir." He thought nothing more of the language he had used, and proceeded with his work.

Mr. Strong being sworn, stated that he had often heard the workmen talking against Congress, and they were engaged at this time in using abusive language. He also said, I heard the prisoner say, "I wish I could place fifty barrels of gunpowder under the Capitol, and blow them all to hell." I asked the man who said it his name, but he would not tell me; I then asked a number of the mechanics what the man's name was who made that remark, but could not get any of them to answer me. I came to the city and met Senator Harlan, and told him the conversation I had heard, and remarked that it was a habit of these secessionists to abuse and threaten Congress. He told me to go with him to the Capitol and he would see about it. The sergeant-at-arms was notified of the threatening language that had been used, and he sent the lieutenant of the Capitol police to make the complaint.

I spoke to Senators Harlan and Nye, and also to Judge Fisher, and they all said that I was perfectly right about it.

The next witness sworn was John E. Roberts, connected with the Capitol police, and formerly an attache of Gen. Baker's detective force, who told a story about the man pointing at the Capitol, &c., which was denied by the prisoner.

Justice Walter, to the prisoner—You will know hereafter how to talk, and not to be so free in speaking your feelings. Prisoner—Yes, sir; I did not know that it was any harm to say what I did.

The justice announced that he should hold the prisoner in $300 for his appearance hereafter, whenever he may be wanted, and also for his good behavior for six months. Mr. W. T. Walker offered the necessary security, and Mr. Sorrell was permitted to have his liberty.

Mr. Charles Sorrell is a poor laboring man, about thirty-five years of age, and is a peaceable citizen, residing on the island. He served in the Union navy during the war for over two years, and is highly respected by all who know him for his exemplary conduct.

MILITARY COURT.—The Military Court, convened by order of the Commandant of this Post, an announcement of which was made in our Tuesday's issue, was in session at Post Headquarters yesterday morning for the trial of the gentlemen concerned in the affair with the Freedmen's Bureau agent at Lumberton, on the 27th ultimo. Mr. C. Godwin was the first one of the parties arraigned. He was charged, first with committing an assault and battery upon the person of the agent, one Wm. Burnie, and, secondly, with interfering with a government officer (the agent) in the discharge of his duty. To both these charges the accused plead not guilty. The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with.

From the testimony produced, both for the prosecution and defence, we gather the following: During the progress of the affair, Burnie was ejected from the portico of the building at which the event transpired—this was stated by Mr. Burnie who asserted that Godwin had caused his ejectment. This constituted the ground for the charge of an assault. It was shown by witnesses for the defence that at this time Godwin, who is a peace officer, was endeavoring to preserve order, and, in separating the parties, pushed Burnie rather hurriedly one side, and being in the immediate vicinity of the steps, this individual was ejected.—Concerning this ejectment from the piazza where the affair occurred, the evidence is chiefly important. The Court adjourned yesterday afternoon, after the evidence on both sides had been heard. The counsel will offer their arguments this morning.

Mr. McQueen was arraigned after the close of the evidence in Godwin's case on the same charges. He plead guilty to the first charge, but not so with the second. An examination of witnesses

VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives of the United States: I return herewith the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" passed on the 24 day of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, and will state as briefly as possible some of the reasons which prevent me from giving it my approval.

This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months on the subject of reconstruction. The message returning the act of the 2d of March last states at length my objections to the passage of that measure. They apply equally well to the bill now before me, and I am content merely to refer to them, and to reiterate my conviction that they are sound and unanswerable.

There are some points peculiar to this bill which I will proceed at once to consider:

The first section proposes to declare "the true intent and meaning," in some particulars, of the two prior acts upon this subject.

It is declared that the intent of those acts was: First that the existing governments in the ten "rebel States were not legal State governments," and second, "that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress."

Congress may, by a declaratory act, fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and from the time at least when such construction is fixed the original act will be construed to mean exactly what it is stated to mean by the declaratory statute. There will be, then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt—no question—as to the relation in which the "existing governments" in those States, called in the original act "the provisional governments," stand toward the military authorities. As these relations stood before the declaratory act, these "governments," it is true, were made subject to absolute military authority in many important respects, but not in all the language of the act being "subject to the military authority of the United States, *as hereinafter prescribed.*" By the sixth section of the original act these governments were made, "in all respects, subject to the paramount authority of the United States."

Now, by this declaratory act it appears that Congress did not, by the original act, intend to limit the military authority to any particulars or subjects therein "prescribed," but meant to make it universal. Thus over all these ten States this military government is now declared to have unlimited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the public peace, the administration of criminal law, the registration of voters, and the superintendence of elections, but "in all respects" it is asserted to be paramount to the existing civil governments.

It is impossible to conceive any state of society more intolerable than this, and yet it is to this condition that twelve millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States. Over every foot of the immense territory occupied by these American citizens, the constitution of the United States is theoretically in full operation. It binds all the people there, and should protect them, yet they are denied every one of its sacred guaranties.

Of what avail will it be to any one of these Southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest, or for the production of the warrant? Of what avail to ask for the privilege of bail when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, process for witnesses, a copy of the indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege, the writ of habeas corpus?

The veto of the original act of the 2d of March was based on two distinct grounds—the interference of Congress in matters strictly appertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in times of peace. The impartial reader of that message will understand that all it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law has reference especially to the fearful power conferred on the district commanders to displace the crisainal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and to punish by military boards; that, potentially, the suspension of habeas corpus was martial law and military despotism. The act now before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but also to confer unlimited military authority over all the other courts of the State, had over all the offices of the State—legislative, executive and judicial.

Not content with the general grant of power, Congress in the second section of this bill, specifically gives to each military commander the power "to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising or professing to hold and exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof."

A power that hitherto all the departments of the federal government, acting in concert or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred on a subordinate military officer. To him, as a military officer of the federal government, is given the power, supported by "a sufficient military force," to remove every civil officer of the State. What next?—The division commander who has thus deposed a civil officer is to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of "some other person."

This military appointee, whether an officer, a soldier, or "some other person," is to perform the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed. In other words, an officer or soldier of the army is thus transformed into a civil officer. He may be made a governor, a legislator, or a judge. However unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer of the army must, if "detailed," go upon the supreme bench of the State with the same prompt obedience as if he were detailed to go upon a court-martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if he were detailed for picket duty.

What is the character of such a military civil officer? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service. He is still an officer or soldier of the army; he is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern it, and must yield due deference, respect and obedience towards his superiors. The clear intent of this section is, that the officer or soldier detailed to fill a civil office must execute his duties according to the laws of the State.

If he is appointed a Governor of a State, he is to execute the duties as provided by the laws of that State and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If he is appointed a State treasurer he must at once assume the custody and disbursement of the funds of the State, and must perform these duties precisely according to the laws of the State; for he is entrusted with no official duty or other official power. Holding the office of treasurer and entrusted with funds, it happens that he is required by the State laws to enter into bond with security, and to take an oath of office, yet from the beginning of the bill to the end there is no provision for any bond or oath of office, or for any single qualification required under the State law, such as residence citizenship or anything else. The only oath is that provided for in the ninth section, by the terms of which every one detailed is "to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States."

Thus an officer of the army of the United States, detailed to fill a civil office in one of these States, gives no official bond and takes no official oath for the performance of his new duties as a civil officer of the State—only takes the same oath which he had already taken as a military officer of the United States. He is, at least, a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is federal authority only; and the inevitable result is that the federal government, by the agency of its own sworn officers, in effect assumes the civil government of the States.

A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these local State governments to be illegal governments, and then provides that these illegal governmentssball be carried on by federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a *legal* State government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an *illegal* State government by the same federal agency.

In this connection I must call attention to the 10th and 11th sections of the bill, which provide that none of the officers or appointees of these military commanders "shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States," and that all the provisions of the act "shall be construed literally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

It seems Congress supposed that this bill might require construction, and they fix, therefore, the rule to be applied. But where is the construction to come from?—Certainly no one can be more in want of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the army detailed for a civil service with the duties of which, perhaps the most important in a State, he is altogether unfamiliar.

This bill says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The duties of the office are altogether civil; but when he asks for an opinion he can only ask the opinion of another military officer, who, perhaps, understands as little of his duties as he does himself, and as to his "action," he is answerable to the military authority, and to the military authority alone. Strictly, no opinion of any civil officer, other than a judge, has a binding force. But these military appointees would not be bound even by a judicial opinion. They might very well say, even when their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, "that Court is composed of civil officers of the United States, and we are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority."

This bill and the acts to which it is supplementary are all founded upon the assumption that the ten communities are not States, and that their existing governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are called "rebel States," and in this particular bill they are denominated "so-called States," and the voice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind the legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten political communities are not States of this Union.

Declarations to the contrary, made in these three acts, are contradicted again and again by the repeated acts of legislation enacted by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period whilst those States were in active rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close that they have been again and again recognized as States of the Union. Representation has been apportioned to them as States. They have been divided into judicial districts for the holding of District and Circuit Courts of the United States, as States of the Union only can be distributed.

The last act on this subject was passed July 23, 1866, by which every one of these ten States was arranged into districts and circuits. They have been called upon by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the constitution of the United States. As States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six the ncomposing the Union.

When the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment—seven of which votes were given by seven of these ten States—it was proclaimed to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and slavery was declared not longer to exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. If these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows as the inevitable consequence that in some of the States slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own State constitutions; but Kentucky not having done so, it would still remain in that State. But, in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery, denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or to fram a constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery.

As to the other constitutional amendment having reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accepted it. The consequence is that it has never been proclaimed or understood, even by Congress, to be a part of the constitution of the United States. The Senate of the United States has repeatedly given its sanction to the appointment of judges, district attorneys and marshals for every one of these States, and yet, if they are not legal States, not one of these judges is authorized to hold a court. So, too, both houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these judes, attorneys, and officers of the United States for exercising their functions in these States. Again, in the machinery of the internal revenue laws, all of these States are districted not as "Territories," but as "States."

So much for continuous legislative recognition. The instances cited, however, fall far short of what might be enumerated.

Executive recognition, as is well known, has been frequent and unwavering. The same may be said as to judicial recognition, through the Supreme Court of the United States. That august tribunal, from first to last, in the administration of its duties *in banc* and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases depending in that court upon appeal and writ of error from these States, when the rebellion began, have not been dismissed upon any idea of the cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to term until the rebellion was entirely subdued and peace re-established, and they were called for argument and consideration as if no insurrection had intervened. New cases, occurring since the rebellion, have come from these States before that court by writ of error and appeal, and even by original suit, where only a State can bring such a suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal in the exercise of its acknowledged jurisdiction, which could not attach to them if they had come from any political body other than a State of the Union. Finally, in the allotment of their circuits, made by the judges at the December term, 1865, every one of these States is put on the same footing of legality with all the other States of the Union. Virginia and North Carolina, being a part of the fourth circuit, are alloted to the Chief Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, constituted the fifth circuit, and was allotted to the late Mr. Justice Wayne. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are allotted to the sixth judicial circuit, as to which there is a vacancy on the bench.

The Chief Justice, in the exercise of his circuit duties, has recently held a Circuit Court in the State of North Carolina. If North Carolina is not a State of this Union, the Chief Justice had no authority to hold a court there, and every order, judgment and decree rendered by him in that court was *coram non judice*, and void.

Another ground on which these reconstruction acts are attempted to be sustained is this: That these ten States are conquered territory; that the constitutional relation in which they stood as States toward the federal government prior to the rebellion has given place to a new relation; that this territory is a conquered country, and their citizens a conquered people; and that, in this new relation, Congress can govern them by military power.

A title by conquest stands on clear ground. It is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory; for goods or moveable things regularly captured in war are called "booty," or if taken by individual soldiers "plunder."

There is not a foot of land in any one of these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these States or to any individual owner. I mean such lands as did belong to the pretended government called the Confederate States.—These lands we may claim to hold by conquest. As to all other land or territory, whether belonging to States or to individuals, the Federal Government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the rebellion. Over our forts, arsenals, navy-yards, custom-houses, and other federal property, situate in these States, we now hold, not by the title of conquest, but by by our old title, acquired by purchase or condemnation for public use with compensation to owners. We have not conquered these places, but have simply "re-possessed" them. If we acquire more sites for forts, custom-houses or other public use, we must acquire the title to them by purchase or appropriation in the regular mode.

At this moment the United States, in the acquisition of sites for national cemeteries in those States, acquires titles in the same way. The Federal Courts sit in courthouses owned or leased by the United States, not in the courthouses owned by the States. The United States pays each of these States for the use of its jails. Finally the United States levies its direct taxes and its internal revenue upon the property in those States, including the productions of the lands within their territorial limits—not by way of levy and contribution in the character of a conqueror, but in the regular way of taxation, under the same laws which apply to all the other States of the Union.

From first to last, during the rebellion and since, the title of each of these States to the lands and public buildings owned by them has never been disturbed, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been taxed under federal law.

In conclusion, I must respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill. It vests in the military commander, subject only to the approval of the General of the army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these ten States, and the further power, subject to the same approval, to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform the duties of the officer so removed and to fill all vacancies occasioned in these States by death, resignation or otherwise.

The military appointee thus required to perform the duties of a civil office according to the laws of the State, and as such required to take an oath, is, for the time being, a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the State or a civil officer of the United States? If he is a civil officer of the State, where is the federal power, under our constitution, which authorizes his appointment by any federal officer? If, however, he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment vested by the constitution? The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civil or military, where not provided for in the constitution, is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate with this exception: that Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. But this bill, if these are to be considered inferior officers within the meaning of the constitution, does not provide for their appointment by the President alone, or the courts of law, or by the heads of departments, but vests the appointments in one subordinate executive officer, subject to the approval of another subordinate executive officer. So that if we put this question and fix the character of the military appointee either way, this provision of the bill is equally opposed to the constitution.

Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the office of judge in one of these States, and as such to administer the proper laws of the State. Where is the authority to be found in the Constitution for vesting in a military or an executive officer strict judicial functions to be exercised under State law? It has been again and again decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that acts of Congress which have attempted to vest executive powers in the judicial courts or judges of the United States, are not warranted by the Constitution.

If Congress cannot clothe a judge with merely executive duties, how can they clothe an officer or soldier of the army with judicial duties over citizens of the United States who are not in the military or naval service. So, too, it has been repeatedly decided that Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty enjoined upon him by a law of the United States. How, then, can Congress confer power upon an executive officer of the United States to perform such duties in a State? If Congress could not vest in a judge of one of these States any judicial authority under the United States, by direct enactment, how can it accomplish the same thing indirectly, by removing the State judge and putting an officer of the United States in his place?

To me these considerations are conclusive of the unconstitutionality of this part of the bill now before me, and I earnestly commend their consideration to the deliberate judgment of Congress.

Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the executive department of the government of some of its essential powers. The constitution and the oath provided in it devolves upon the President the power and the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and make them subject to his control and supervision. But in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away.

The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the general of the army the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional power may, under pretense of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that those military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and the general of the army.

If there were no other objection than this to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States, whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the powers given for its execution.

I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws and at the same time surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it to any other executive officer, high or low; or to any number of executive officers.

If this executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise. This interference with the constitutional authority of the executive department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system, but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the constitution, but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power regulated by no fixed law, rules supreme.

Each one of these five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercise at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the executive department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the constitution, repeal these laws; they cannot remove or control this military despotism.—The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands; it is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delay. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed rule of power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated constitution preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1867.

Bankruptcy—How it Affects the Debtor, the Creditor, and the Assignee—An Easy way to Pay old Debts.

There seems to be a general desire for compendious information in relation to an Act approved on the second day of last March, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." As a general thing people have as little to do with laws, and those who interpret and execute them as possible; and it sometimes happens that an Act which is intended for the relief of a large class of people fails to accomplish the design intended, simply because the people are ignorant of its intents, or do not know how to proceed to take advantage of its privileges. When Congress passed the Act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, it was supposed that there was a large class of men in the country who were overburdened with debts who would be glad to get rid of them if some legal way was provided. So long as they were bound to the rock of misfortune, Prometheus-like, with a swarm of creditors like vultures feeding upon their living, there would be neither hope nor chance of re-establishing a succesful business, but if some Hercules, in the shape of an Act of Congress, could kill the birds of prey and deliver from the painful confinement, the man thus released would start even with the world once more, laying anew the foundations for a fortune. The following familiar explanation of the operation of the new law is taken from the New York Gazette:

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.

There are two kinds of bankruptcy known to the lawyers—voluntary and involuntary. A debtor may be declared a bankrupt on the petition of himself or of any creditor. In either case he must reside within the United States, and owe debts from which he may be discharged, exceeding three hundred dollars. If the bankrupt is a petitioner he is required to take oath of allegiance, otherwise not. Petitions by the debtor himself will, at the outset, be subject to the discussion of the authority of this part of the law, but this need occasion no alarm, and besides the argument cannot be avoided by a resort to the second method, unless the case presents some of the acts specified in the law, as evidences of an intent to defraud his creditors or avoid the payment of his debts. If a man is dishonest and attempts to avail himself of the privileges of the bankrupt law, he ought not to be surprised to find some difficulties in being declared insolvent; but for those who are willing to give up everything for the sake of discharging the old obligations which rest upon them, there is nothing to fear.

When these facts, or any of them exist, of course without collusion, as where a debtor confesses judgment to one creditor and procures another to petition against himself on this fact—any creditor may obtain an adjudication of bankruptcy against the debtor. It is made a necessary pre-requisite to a discharge that the bankrupt, being a merchant or trader, shall keep proper books of account; he must submit to an examination as to his business and some of his private affairs; he may be detained within the district of his residence, and he must allow his wife to be examined as a witness.

Among other disabilities which the bankrupt has to consider are the following: He cannot, within four months preceding the filing of his petition, in contemplation or knowing of his insolvency, give any legal lien, or transfer any property to any creditor, who are liable for him, having reasonable cause to believe him bankrupt; nor within six months before the filing his petition can he transfer any property to any one, having the same cause for belief, and that this transfer is intended to save his property, for in either case the assignee may recover the property so transferred or legally detained; nor must he in his property, be neglectful in the care or delivery thereof to the assignee, nor suffer any loss or destruction thereof, nor alter nor mutilate any of his books or writings fraudulently, nor lose any property in gaming, or admit or conceal the proof, by another, of a false or fictitious debt against his estate, nor influence a creditor favorably towards himself by pecuniary means. If any of these requirements remain unfilled, the debtor will fail to get a discharge; and if he is convicted of fraud or false swearing, he will be punished accordingly.

THE BANKRUPT'S PRIVILEGES.

These are few in number, but of great benefit. He is free from arrest, and may not be annoyed by any legal proceedings upon debts from which he may be discharged under the law. He is entitled to retain certain property, and household necessaries designated by the assignee, not to exceed the value of $500; wearing apparel for himself, wife and children; uniform, arms and equipments; and, in this State, a sewing machine, family library of the value of $50, pew in church, ten sheep, one cow, two swine, and their food; tools and implements of mechanics to the value of $25, necessary team, burial lot, and a homestead of the value of $1,000. When his discharge is granted it releases him from all contracted debts due and payable at the time of adjudication of bankruptcy, including claims for wife's debts, all debts then existing, but not payable until a future day, all contingent liabilities, rent, &c.

CO-PARTNERS AND CORPORATIONS.

Co-partners may join in one application. Corporations and joint-stock companies may apply, but are not discharged from debts, nor have they any allowance; they are simply dissolved. No discharge will be granted unless assets pay fifty per centum on debts, or written assent of majority in number and value of creditors be filed.

THE DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE CREDITOR.

The holders of expected debts, fraud, etc., may prove them, and the dividends received will be only on account of, and not in discharge of such debts. The creditor is entitled, after proving his debt, to vote for assignees, and he is powerful in direct ratio to the amount of his claim. He may require the assignee to file a bond, can obtain an examination of the debtor or of any other creditor, and may assist in determining what part of the estate may be divided among the creditors. He may also oppose the granting of a discharge on any of the grounds above specified, rendering it invalid, and at least delay it by obtaining a trial by jury. He may also, within two years after the discharge, apply to set it aside on the same grounds, except when he knew of these facts at the time of the discharge, which knowledge the debtor declared bankrupt for reasons before stated; may have the estate wound up by trustees instead of by the official assigneees. The creditor, petitioning, is liable for the costs. The creditor must, proving his claim, make oath or affirmation that the sum is justly due him, and is not in any way secured; the claim was not procured for the purpose of influencing the proceedings, and that no agreement exists whereby he is to transfer the claim or to receive any property, or to bestow in any way his vote.

There are several other minor requirements which the creditor has to fulfill.—Creditors are paid in the following order: Court fees, the United States, the State clerks and servants, to amount of $50 each. Debts by law entitled to preference, general creditors.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE ASSIGNEE.

He takes title to the estate, subject to existing leins, from day of commencement of proceedings, and is entitled to sue for and recover the estate. He stands in the place of the bankrupt, becomes thereby a tenant in common in the bankrupt's firm, and is entitled to an accounting. This officer designates the household goods to be retained by the debtor. The fees of the assignee are his expenses, and five per centum on the first $1,000; two and a half per centum on the excess up to $5,000; and one per centum on excess over $5,000.

COST IN MONEY AND TIME.

On the whole it is rather a costly operation to become a bankrupt. The fees, as above stated, must be paid; then to secure the register fifty dollars must be deposited with that officer at the outset, the marshal, solicitor, etc., have to be paid.

After six months from the filing of the petition, or if no debts have been proved, or if no assets have come to hand, then, after sixty days, and within one year from the adjudication, the bankrupt may apply for a discharge.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24—P. M.

The prize lists for the capture of Gray Jacket and William Bagley, have been made up and are ready for payment.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day reach seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 24—P. M.

A prize fight took place this morning on the Hackensack road, between Phil. McConnell and Stephen Donnelly. After twenty-two rounds Donnelly was declared the victor.

The Steamship Scotia takes out one million and a half of dollars in specie.

The Express' financial article says:

The money market is still unchanged, and the supply exceeding the demand. Border State bonds are higher and more in demand.

European News by the Persia.

NEW YORK, July 24—P. M.

The steamship Persia, with European dates to the 12th inst., arrived to-day.

The 12th of July was celebrated by the Orange men. Everything passed off quietly. In Belfast thirty thousand passed in procession without molestation..

Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Derry, died suddenly on the 12th inst.

Havana Advices.

NEW YORK, July 24—P. M.

The steamship Columbia has arrived with Havana dates to the 20th inst.

The Cuban Government is taking great precautions against the revolutionary movements.

The yellow fever still prevailed, but was less malignant.

Sugar firm and active at 8½@8¾ reals.

Advices from Mexico report the arrest of Necrete, late Maximilians Chamberlaine, Father Fisher and others.

Marqueiz had not been found. Col. Redone, Governor of Viadurri has been shot.

Warm Weather.

AUGUSTA, July 24—P.M.

The thermometer stands at 90 degrees here and the weather indicates rain.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 24—6 P. M.

Stocks strong. Gold 139½. Five-twenties of '62 coupons, 111¾. Tennessee 6's, ex-coupons, 68¾; new issue, 66¾.

Cotton firmer—sales of 900 bales at 27@27½ cts. Flour steady. Wheat 3@5 cents lower—Amber Georgia $2 50@$2 65; white 80 cents. Mixed western corn 99 @$1. Mess Pork $23 90. Groceries steady and dull. Spirits turpentine 57½@58 cts. Rosin $3 62½@8 50. Freights unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 24—6 P. M.

Cotton—stock scarce; low middling 24 to 24½ cents. Rio Coffee—market favors buyers. Flour steady. Wheat firmer and prices unchanged.—Corn scarce and prices unchanged. Provisions closed advancing. Mess Pork $25 to $25 50.—Bacon—rib sides 15½ cents; clear rib, August delivery, 16 cents; shoulders 13½ cents. Whiskey no sales.

ANOTHER MURDER.—We are again called upon to record another atrocious murder committed on the person of Reubin Bratcher at Batchelor's Creek in this county, and almost within sight of the steeples of this city. The murder was committed on Saturday last while Mr Bratcher was in the woods chipping turpentine boxes. It is supposed to be the work of some of Sturgiss' band, as the murdered man is said to have been one of the most important witnesses against Sturgiss, and as it is not probable he would have been shot for money or valuables at such a distance in the woods while at hard work.

Newbern *Journal of Com.*

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—In this county, on Thursday 18th inst., by Henderson A. Hodge, Esq., Elder Burwell Temple, late editor of the Primitive Baptist, to Mrs. Nancy Robertson. The bridegroom is aged 74 years, and this is his third marriage. The bride is 61 years of age.

Raleigh *Register.*

WAKE FOREST.—The Biblical Recorder says that the prospects of Wake Forest College are brightening. It has now an industrious and enterprising Faculty, and they are infusing their spirit into the young

The meeting to be held in Danville, on the 27th, for the purpose of organizing a "Border Agricultural Society," bids fair to be a great success. Large delegations have been appointed from several counties in Virginia and North Carolina.

Richmond *Whig*, 23d.

The Mobile Chief of Police has ordered the disbandment of negro organizations.

It has been officially announced that the grasshoppers have left the State of Kansas.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb	33 @	36	
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	8 50 @	10 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	3 00 @	3 50	
New	4 00 @	4 25	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	23 @	26	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	40 @	00	
Laguayra	28 @	30	
Rio	24 @	26	
St. Domingo	24 @	27	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	20 @	22	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	23	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @	00	
Dundee	20 @	00	
Rope, ℔ lb.	10 @	12½	
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel.	1 55 @	1 00	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yard	00 @	17	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	00 @	2 00	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	75 @	80	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	00 00 @	22 00	
No. 2	20 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	17 50 @	18 00	
Mullets	6 00 @	8 00	
Herring,			
East	5 00 @	7 00	
N.C.roe,	10 50 @	12 00	
do cut,	7 50 @	8 00	
do gross,	6 50 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	16 00	
Superfine	10 00 @	11 00	
Fine	9 00 @	9 50	
GLUE, ℔ lb.	24 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @	45	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	00 00 @	90 00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ ton		18 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 33 @	1 35	
Oats	00 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 75 @	2 00	
Rice, rough	2 25 @	2 50	
Carolina	12 @	12½	
East India	11 @	12	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½ @	6	
Dry	13 @	14	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 60 @	1 75	
Northern	1 20 @	1 25	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ℔ ton	155 00 @	160 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey,			
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River,			
Flr Bds	15 00 @	18 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 80 @	2 00	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon, Cuba	52½ @	53½	
Sugar house	52½ @	55	
Syrup	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs			
Virgin	0 00 @	3 20	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 20	
Hard	0 00 @	1 60	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	3 50	
Tar, in ordr	3 75 @	3 80	
Pitch, City	0 00 @	3 50	
Rosin, pale	5 25 @	6 00	
do No. 1	3 50 @	5 00	
do No. 2	2 90 @	3 10	
do No. 3	2 60 @	2 75	
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal.	00 @	52	
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	6 75 @	7 00	
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 75 @	1 90	
Machinery	2 00 @	2 50	
Kerosene	55 @	57½	
PEA NUTS,	3 25 @	3 35	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 00 @	0 00	
Irish, ℔ bbl	0 00 @	0 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon. Hams	21 @	22	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	17 @	18	
Hog round	18 @	19	
Western Bacon Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	16½ @	17	
Shoulders	14½ @	15	
Lard, N. C.	16½ @	17	
do North'rn	13 @	16	
Butter, N. C.	25 @	30	
do North'rn	30 @	35	
Cheese	17 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	25 00 @	26 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	24 00	
Prime	22 00 @	23 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT, Alum, bush	0 60 @	62½	
Liverpool, sack, groun cargo	0 00 @	0 00	
from store	2 25 @	2 50	
SUGAR, ℔ lb., Cuba	11 @	13	
Porto Rico	12 @	13½	
C	15 @	16	
B	16 @	17	
A	00 @	17	
Crushed	60 @	18	
SOAP, ℔ lb., Northern,	9 @	13	
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½ @	11	
Family	10 @	10½	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	7½ @	8½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 50 @	5 00	
Common	3 00 @	3 75	
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. bbl	90 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	30 00 @	40 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	12 00 @	13 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	12 00	
Mill Fair	8 50 @	9 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	6 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Navy	25 @	35	
Medium	30 @	40	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, July 25, 1867.

TURPENTINE.—The market opened on Friday last at an advance of 5@10 cents on previous prices, and ruled without further change up to Tuesday when it again advanced, and sales were made at $3 20 for soft and $1 60 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.—closing firm at this quotation. There has been a steady demand and all received has been readily taken by shippers and distillers. The arrivals for the week have been rather better than those of the previous one, the sales footing up 2,066 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	646	$3 10@3 15	$1 55@1 57½
Saturday	350	3 15	1 57½
Monday	110	3 15	1 57½
Tuesday	400	3 20	1 60
Wednesday	560	3 20	1 60

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review there has been a brisk demand, and at the closing of our enquiries the price is ½ cent higher, 52 cents being readily obtained. The demand has been almost exclusively for foreign shipment, and parcels have been readily taken for that purpose each day when offered on market. The amount coming in is rather small, and about all offering has been purchased for above purpose, leaving the market almost bare. The sales for the week are 2,113 bbls., as follows:

Saturday	79 bbls. at	51	cents ℔ gal.
do	925 "	51½@52	" "
Monday	478 "	51½	" "
Tuesday	181 "	51½	" "
Wednesday	40 "	51½	" "
do	410 "	52	" "

ROSIN.—In the market for this article we have no change to report as regards prices since the close of our last review. The arrivals both by river and rail have been small, and only a light stock of all grades remains unsold in receivers' hands. For the lower grades there is a steady demand, and the market rules firm, former prices being readily obtained for lots when offered. For the finer qualities the market rules rather quiet, owing in a measure to the scarcity of shipping, which has the tendency to check transactions.—The week's sales foot up 2,828 bbls. at $2 50@$2 60 for black; $2 75@$2 87½ for strained; $2 87½@3 for No. 2; $3 50@$

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

The Orphan Scholar.

We took occasion a few weeks ago to refer to the very magnanimous offer of General R. E. COLSTON, Superintendent of the North Carolina Military and Polytechnic Academy at Hillsboro', to educate free of charge a number of deserving orphans, upon the sole condition of their teaching a certain period in this State after graduation. The only expense of such scholars will be their board and clothing.—We thought this would afford our citizens an opportunity of showing their gratitude at least to one of our noble heroes who went forth at the call of his State and gave up his life in its defence. There certainly must be some lad, the needy orphan of a Confederate soldier, in our midst, who would be glad to have this opportunity of receiving a liberal education, and would prove an honor, not only to his noble father, but to those upon whose liberality he will be dependent.

In reply to our call, we received the assurance of at least one-sixth the required sum from two sources only, and we are not disposed to discard the subject with one attempt, and we bring it again to the attention of our people in hopes of more success. Believing that we could make more rapid progress and possibly succeed in our efforts, if there was a deserving person as an applicant for the position, we respectfully invite such persons in our city or county, who may know the name or names of any proper orphans, with good moral character and ambition, to send them to us, and we promise to make a determined effort to raise the proper yearly sum to secure the scholarship.

We hope our citizens will not read over this article casually and throw it one side without another thought. Let us unite and throw together our mites, and thus give one joy to some widow's heart; give nourishment to some poor youth's noble ambition to become a useful citizen. Our school fund is too meagre to sustain our system of Common Schools. Throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina there are few or no free schools for *whites*. The children of our poorer people are growing up in ignorance, many of whom, had they the protection and assistance of fathers, would be receiving the advantages of an education. Those fathers fill unknown graves in the swamps of our Eastern counties, or their bones are bleaching upon the hill-sides of Virginia. They died for us, and it is a solemn and moral duty we owe to their children to do all we can for their welfare. The opportunity offered us by General COLSTON is too liberal to be refused, and we cannot, as a grateful people, neglect to take advantage of it. We are satisfied that there will be no refusal. Let the friends of such youths as are in this condition hand in their names to us. We believe if we can lay the claims of the most deserving before our people that the necessary funds will be subscribed at once. We hope this will not be neglected.

Colonel Cantwell's Address.

We have received a copy of "The Life and Character of Franklin," an address delivered before the Franklin Literary Society of the Oxford Classical School, by Col. Edward Cantwell.

The whole address bears evidence of the author's ability as a scholar. His style is very clear, concise and logical; his arguments are necessarily lengthy, but still so well connected as to be easily and perfectly comprehended. He makes a rapid review of the life of FRANKLIN, most especially in its political connection. Just here, we think the orator has strayed from his subject and substituted politics for his former theme. While we readily admit his premises and conclusions as to the right of secession, both as held by the framers of the Constitution, and as one of the inherent rights of States, yet it is now unfortunately too late to argue a point already decided by so potent an arbiter as the sword.

The "Solid Men of Boston," to whom the address refers so often, have imparted but few of their *solid* traits to their decendants. The solidity of "the Hub" consists in our day of a rabid fanaticism, and an attempt to make great strides in civilization, both civil and political. To accomplish the latter, they seem to disregard the acts and opinions of their ancestors, as exploded theories, and contemn them as drawbacks to what they would style an age of Progress.

We are afraid that the point which the speaker wishes to establish is hardly tenable in the case of Franklin. Our author compares society to the mind, and as the "percipient soul" never irrevocably loses the impressions made on it, so society preserves for future use the contributions of its members, be they good or evil.

Franklin's example of a pure, useful life, devoted to his country and his fellow-beings, has but few followers. And here the contribution is almost lost, just when, if ever, it was needed. His earnest, painful and yet successful efforts to rise to distinction, should act as a chart for the young men of the South at this trying crisis. We hope the speaker infused into his young hearers some resolution of emulation, some ambition for distinction, some hopes of so living and acting, as to benefit their country and lift the veil of woe that shrouds her, and that among the older and more thoughtful, his arguments for the sovereignty of States convinced all skeptics of their error.

We hope the merit of the address will be the measure of its influence, and wish that time and space allowed us to give it the notice it deserves. We wish Col. Cantwell much success in his new field of labor as a Professor and Lecturer, assured, as we are, that he does justice to the chair which he fills.

Mr. Robinson's Speech.

We are under obligations to Hon. W. E. Robinson, member of the U. S. House of Representatives from New York, for a copy of the *Congressional Globe*, of July 16th. On our first page we give an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. R. on the 12th. We regret our space precludes the possibility of our publishing the speech in full,

Agricultural Fair—Border Counties of Virginia and North Carolina.

A large number of the most prominent and influential citizens of Danville, representing all the avocations of life, have united in an address to "the people of the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina," inviting and urging them to hold county meetings and appoint delegates to assemble at Danville, on the 27th of July, for the purpose of forming a "Border Agricultural Society," to be composed of the citizens of both States. This address very truly states that the intimate business connection of Danville with the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina is such as would make their union in such an enterprise not only natural, but in the highest degree advantageous to all concerned. The address makes the following suggestion:

"We suggest, therefore, that on the first day of the terms of your respective July Courts, or at such other time as you may deem more expedient you take the proper steps to carry out this proposition, by appointing delegates to meet at this place on Saturday, the 27th day of this month (July) to consult with regard to the best means of accomplishing this very desirable object."

It is cheering to know that everybody is not so much depressed by the political gloom as to give up all undertakings which look to the agricultural improvement of the country, and we hope that not only will the counties of this State bordering on the Virginia line, in that section, give a warm response to this appeal, but that the example of the public-spirited people of Danville will spread to other portions of this State and Virginia. Much good can be accomplished by concert of action. In our present weakness more than ever do we need united efforts to aid the material advancement of the country and the welfare of individuals.

Parties in the South.

Senator WILSON, in his recent campaign in the South, attempted to appeal to the prejudices and feelings of one of the noble parties which divided the country previous to the war, but which common objects and common suffering had moulded into brotherly sympathy and support during the years of strife and bloodshed, for the purpose of strengthening his own. He was moved to this course not from any special love for the old Whig party, but to weaken the South by endeavoring to alienate her people and leave them to the mercy of the Radicals. His want of affection for the noble men who composed that party in the South, if there was any doubt previously, was made evident upon his return to his seat in the Senate, when he offered an amendment to the reconstruction bill to remove all officials now in office in the South, and giving the appointment of their successors to the District Commanders; and this after his solemn promises to the Southern people that the Sherman bill was a finality, and when he knew that nine-tenths of the present office-holders of position in the South were formerly Whigs. In this State all the executive and judicial officers, the Speakers of the two Houses, every member of Congress elected at the last elections, and one of the two Senators, were, previous to the war, members of the Whig party, as are ninety-nine one-hundredths of the appointees of the Governor.

So far as North Carolina is concerned, we are glad to say that parties died out in 1861, and since that time, in no one election, has the former party affiliations been the test of success. In the Gubernatorial contest of 1862, both the candidates, Colonels VANCE and JOHNSTON, were Whigs; in the next, Mr. HOLDEN, who had been a Democrat, received hardly sufficient votes to perceive the fact of his candidacy. Immediately after the war, Governor WORTH, former Whig, defeated Governor HOLDEN, former Democrat, and at the last election both candidates were old Whigs.

We refer to these facts merely to show that party organizations were entirely broken up, and the party at that time in complete control of the State has not, since the expiration of Governor CLARK'S term, in 1862, had one of its members as Chief Executive officer of the State, nor, indeed, with the insignificant attempts of Governor HOLDEN, had an aspirant. Nor has any politician of either party dreamed of reviving old and obsoleto issues, but have endeavored, by a cordial support of gentlemen of both the old parties, to forget, in the attempt to build up their former prosperity and maintain their self-respect, all former differences of opinion.

Yet, with all these facts, we regret, even in isolated cases, to see that men are justifying their abandonment of Southern friends and associates and seeking refuge in the ranks of Radicals because they were formerly Whigs. Men, in taking this jump, should be careful to "look before they leap," for they might light in the arms of some of their most implacable political enemies, and leave the association of some of their warmest and ablest friends. Among the most honored leaders of the Radicals we find the following prominent Democrats: Secretary STANTON, the CANNOT of the Cabinet; HANIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine; HALE, of New Hampshire; BUTLER and BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts (the latter the only Democratic Governor that State ever had); DIX, SICKLES and COCHRAN, of New York; CAMERON and KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; TRUMBULL and LOGAN, of Illinois; THOMAS, of Maryland, and DRAKE, of Missouri; and we might go on multiplying examples without number.

And to show that old party lines are broken up at the North, although the name, Democrat, is retained by one, we have only to refer to the fact that President FILLMORE and Mr. SEWARD are the leading *Democrats* of New York, while Hon. JAMES BROOKS, the foremost champion of the New York (Whig) press, is now the *Democratic* leader in Congress. So, too, are all the other members of President JOHNSON'S Cabinet, except STANTON, leading Whigs of former times. DOOLITTLE, the Conservative or Democratic leader of the Senate, and COWAN, of Pennsylvania, who divided that honor with him in the last Congress, were leading Whigs and subsequently Republicans, but refused to follow into the Radical ranks, and are now called Democrats. These examples might also be multiplied to any extent, but these suffice to illustrate our point.

The same distinction will hold good, except as to name, in this State. There may be no name for the party opposing the Radicals, but gentlemen who go into the ranks of the latter, to find a "local habitation and a name," will discover that most of their former friends, and almost all of the respectable white voters of the State will have a party with honorable principles, whether it has a name or not. Among the honored members of this party will be such old Whigs as GRAHAM, VANCE, DAVIS, GILMER, OUTLAW, WADDELL and others, and such Democrats as BRAGG, MANLY, CLARK, PERSON, CLINGMAN, HOWARD, STRANGE, HALL and others, who, though they may never aspire to position, and possibly may never again be eligible, still they will lend the aid of their influence and give the moral weight of their ability and character to that party which takes the Constitution of the country as its guide and platform.

In regard to the attempt of the Radicals to win to their party the Whigs of Virginia, the *Examiner* well remarks:

"During that civil war, which welded together southern men of all parties, what would a Virginia who have said to a Radical had he shouted to him from the enemy's line: "Desert that hungry, ragged and ragged army of Lee and Jackson, and come over and 'co-operate' with us. It is to your own *interest* to do so. We allow deserters a hundred dollars, give them full pay, give them abundant rations, and a furlough." Quit your post, desert your section, and you will have a good time with us. What answer, think you, the ragged Confederate Whig would have given to this honorable proposal? It would have been "short, sharp, and decisive." It would have reached the ospitable Radical in the shape of a minnie ball, piercing the very centre of his bluecovered and well filled stomach. It would have knocked him off the Yankee breastworks, and sent him howling to Hades.

"Looking to the condition to which Virginia has been reduced by the Radicals, would not desertion to that party now be as infamous as during the war? Crushed, opposed and outraged, does not Virginia need the services of her sons as much as when, without distinction of party, they endured hunger, and cold, and danger, and death in a hundred forms to defend her honor. For although the soldiers who defeated us have "hung up their bruised rms," and look with the compassion of brave men upon our sufferings and poverty, *the Radical campaign against a disarmed people is still being waged with constantly increasing fury and relentless hate.* No day or hour passes, that the depraved leaders of this party do not outrage and insult every honorable feeling and sacred grief of our people.

"And yet when NEMESIS, slow but certain, in her vengeance overtakes this party, and the "mills of the Gods" crush it to powder, will posterity believe that when it was most brutal, inhuman and lawless, there were Virginians who had warmly sympathized with the Confederacy, who threw themselves into the arms of such a party, will it not appear incredible that when we were pinned to the earth by the bayonets of a military law, erected by that party, there were Virginians who affiliated with its basest agents for the avowed purpose of "perfecting" and "increasing" its capacity for insult and outrage."

The Parthenian or Young Ladies' Magazine.

We have received the July number of this excellent Magazine, published at the Baltimore Female College, and whose pages are supplied with beautiful productions from the pen of the young lady pupils of the Institution. The most striking feature in this number is an article on one of whom we have a just right to be proud—Miss Augusta J. Evans, of Mobile, the Southern Authoress. A fine steel engraving of Miss Evans is prefixed to this article, which alone renders this number of the Magazine especially valuable. We have not examined all the articles contained in this number, but the reputation of the Magazine is such, that we feel assured that all who may read, will delight in their beautiful originality and purity of thought and expression.

Mecklenburg Female College, Charlotte, North Carolina.

We learn that the Annual Commencement in this Institution, of which the Rev. A. G. STACY, A. M., is President, will take place as follows:

Sunday, July 28th.—Commencement Sermon by the Rev. B. CRAVEN, D. D., President of Trinity College.

Monday, July 29th.—Forenoon and evening exercises—Literary and Musical.

The Addresses will be delivered by Maj. C. DOWD, of Charlotte, and Dr. CRAVEN.

The next Session will commence October 1st.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of an invitation from the President to attend this Commencement.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

We see by the Charleston papers that the wife of our distinguished ex-Confederate chieftain arrived in that city on the 16th instant, on the steamer Champion.—Mrs. Davis stopped at the Mills House, and in the afternoon of the same day left for Savannah on the steamer City Point.—No other destination than that of Savannah is mentioned. We presume, however, that Mrs. Davis intends visiting her former home, and her friends in the South.

Speech of Capt. Benjamin Robinson in Fayetteville.

The Fayetteville *News* of the 16th inst., contains a full report of a speech delivered by our cotemporary of the *Dispatch*, in that place on Saturday last, before a large number of citizens on the subject of registration. In the editorial notice of this speech the *News* says:

"We publish elsewhere, in full, that able speech of Capt Benj Robinson, of the Wilmington Dispatch, before a large crowd of our citizens on Saturday afternoon, July 13th, at 4½ o'clock, under the Market House. Believing the matter of Registration to be of the greatest importance, and fearing that many of our people were falling into indifference regarding the imperative duty of registering, a committee of gentlemen of Fayetteville waited on Mr. Robinson, inviting him to deliver a public address upon this important matter.

"In compliance with the request of the Committee, Mr. Robinson spoke before a large crowd, for about an hour, giving great satisfaction, and being listened to with much interest. Our readers will appreciate the sound judgment and justice of his views as embraced in this address. The speech was reported for the News by a regular press reporter."

At His Old Tricks.

The young man Womble who was sent to the penitentiary from this city for stealing a horse from Bob Clarke, and who has just been pardoned out by our extra merciful Governor, has again been caught at his old tricks. Last week, in the vicinity of Weldon, he stole a horse from Mr. Moody, and started off with it, aiming for Petersburg. He succeeded in getting as far as Reams' Station, where he was apprehended and the horse recovered. He is now in jail in Northampton county, N. C., waiting trial.

There was much sympathy expressed for him during his trial here on account of his youth and the fact that he had been in the army, but his conduct now shows that it was misplaced, and that it would be better to let the law take its course. He will not better his fortune much by changing the scene of his operations from Virginia to Northampton.—*Petersburg Index.*

Sir Stephen Love Hammick, the oldest medical man and the oldest baronet in England, has lately died at the age of ninety.

From the National Intelligencer.

Investigations—Important Disclosure.

The House of Representatives the other day appointed a committee to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners by the so-called Confederate authorities. On Saturday Mr. Mungen moved to instruct the same committee to extend their inquiries so as to include a similar investigation on the other side. In the discussion of this proposition (which, by the way, was rejected) Mr. Eldridge made the surprising statement, that in a conversation which he had had with General Ould, who had charge of the exchange of prisoners on the part of the Confederate Government, he had been informed that an offer was made by General Ould to the Union officers having the matter in charge, that he would give them 20,000 Union prisoners, sick and wounded, (making up the number of deficient with able-bodied men,) *without any equivalent*, as the Confederate Government was unable to feed and take care of them properly, and that the offer was refused. It is probable that the important fact thus set forth would have been disputed by the partisan press if it had not been verified on the spot by General Butler himself, who was in charge of the exchange of prisoners on the part of the United States at the time. He said:

"All the correspondence on the subject had been laid before Congress in January, 1865. In the fall of 1864, after the exchange of prisoners had been stopped, a proposition was made by the rebels to give up the sick prisoners held by them at Savannah and Millen, Georgia. As soon as transportation could be got the proposition was accepted, and six steamboats were sent to Savannah, and took off over seven thousand men. There had been some unavoidable delay in it, consequent on the operations of the army. And the offer had been made to the rebels to let them send cotton to New York, sell it through their own agents, and with the proceeds procure what was necessary for their prisoners.

The fact that the *offer* was made to give up, "*without equivalent*," 20,000 Federal troops, for the reason that their captors could not properly provide for them, and that this offer *was not accepted* at the time, but a proposition *instead* was submitted which would necessarily have caused indefinite delay, is here equivocally admitted by General Butler; he distinctly admitting, as we understand the Chronicle's report, that upon receiving the offer he proposed "to the rebels to let them send cotton to New York, sell it through their own agents, and with the proceeds procure what was necessary for their prisoners." Now, it would seem that these astonishing disclosures would render superfluous the raising of a committee for the purpose of inquiring as to where lay the fault for the "starving condition" of Federal prisoners in Southern Andersonville! But it produced no perceptible effect upon the House, and we suppose the committee will peg away in the further solution of the vexed problem.

A grave point, however, the committee may very fittingly investigate. General Butler fills a dismal void in this painful history by the convenient phrase, "There had been some unavoidable delay in it, consequent on the operations of the army."—This "unavoidable delay" is all that appears to account for the failure, even if the offer of the rebels was promptly accepted, of the delivery of the thirteen thousand prisoners in addition to the alleged seven thousand whom the rebels had offered to restore to their homes; and who is the judge of "delay consequent on the operations of the army?" Who knows it was unavoidable? Who knows it was in consequence of army operations? Who puts off the mourning kindred of these perishing thirteen thousand with the assurance of "army necessity?" The answer is, this exploded and inglorious muddler in warfare on the floor of the House. Let it be investigated.

In relation to this subject the New York Tribune of yesterday, after denying the allegation of Mr. Wood, of New York, says that its editor had charged that cruelties had been perpetrated upon rebel prisoners, and quoting extensively from the report of a committee of the Confederate Congress alleging such cruelties, remarks as follows:

"These inculpations, we have seen, were publicly made, more than two years ago, in the report of a joint committee. They are professedly based on sworn testimony, in good part quoted therein, and they have thus far received no specific contradiction. We trust that they can be refuted or very materially softened by counter-testimony, and we are anxious that such testimony shall be taken before those able to give it shall be mainly dead or scattered to the four winds of heaven. We ask Congress, since it has too tardily resolved to investigate the treatment of *our* men while prisoners, to make the inquiry general and thorough—to demonstrate our readiness to face the whole truth. Yet the House refuses to do this, and, on motion of General Washburne, of Wisconsin, adopts the following:"

"Whereas, irresponsible statements have been made by persons in sympathy with the late rebellion, implying that the Government of the United States has inhumanly treated its prisoners during the late rebellion; and whereas no evidence has been produced to show that such allegations have any foundation in fact, and whereas the loyal people of the United States are well satisfied that in no instance were its prisoners treated otherwise than with kindness and humanity; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this House will entertain no resolution which implies other than the most kind, tender, and humane treatment of its prisoners, unless such resolution is accompanied by a responsible charge that they were treated otherwise."

General Washburne we have esteemed a wise and able man, but this performance is not among those on which that judgment is founded. There is not a sympathizer with "The Lost Cause" on earth who will not triumphantly read and cite it as evidence that the Republicans *dare not* make a full and fair investigation of the treatment of prisoners by each party in our late civil war—not even before a committee of their own choosing—and the impartial world will be likely to agree with them. Suppose a European historian writing the history of our great struggle, with the Confederate report aforesaid before him, and only General Washburne's preamble and resolve to weigh against it, can there be any doubt as to his conclusion?

Export Trade.

The following figures are of general interest, as showing the total amount of exports from New Orleans during the second quarter of 1867, ending June 30th. The statement includes both the foreign and domestic merchandize carried away in either American or foreign bottoms:

Cotton, 90,193,122 pounds, valued at	$24,034,091
Total domestic merchandize, including cotton	25,004,758
Total foreign merchandize	369,515
Total exports of merchandize	$25,374,273
Specie exported	382,921
	$25,757,194

Pardon for Recreants.

We have heard that an effort is being made to secure the pardon of certain prominent and notorious native radicals of the State of North Carolina. We suggest that there be added to the list the names of every deserter from the Confederate army and such others as shall swear they are ready to betray, or forsake, any cause at the bidding power and to vote at the coming election, the straight out radical ticket.

How well Shakspeare understood the types of representative men in his day!—Then, as now they are willing to

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Opinion by Judge Reade.

We published, a few days since, the opinion of Chief Justice Pearson in the case of Phillips *vs.* Hooker, involving the validity of contracts founded on Confederate currency. We give to-day the opinion of his Honor, Judge Reade, in the same case, which, it will be perceived, is devoted to the *learning* in the premises:

PHILLIPS *vs.* HOOKER.

READE J.—I propose to consider only so much of the case as involves the question whether Confederate Treasury notes, which were paid for the land, were an illegal consideration. For, very clearly, if the consideration was illegal the contract will not be enforced in this Court. I shall treat it as a *dry legal question.*

A contract is not void merely because it *tends* to promote illegal or immoral purposes—*Hilliard on Sales*, 376; *Armstrong vs. Toler*, 11 Wheat 258; *Story's Conflict of Laws*, 258.

A contract for the sale of a house and lot is not vitiated by the fact that the vendor knows, at the time of making it, that the vendee intends it for an immoral or illegal purpose.—*Armfield vs. Tate*, 7 Ired. 259.

A sale of goods is not void although the seller knows that they are wanted for an illegal purpose, unless he has a part in the illegal purpose—*Hodgeon* vs. *Temple*, 5 Taunt 181. In which case Mansfield, C. J. says: "The merely selling goods knowing the buyer will make an illegal use of them, is not sufficient to deprive the vendor of his just right of payment." In *Dater* vs. *Earl* 3 Gray Massachusetts Reports 482, the Court says: "If the illegal use to be made of the goods enters into the contract and forms the motive or inducement in the mind of the vendor or lender to the sale or loan, then he cannot recover, provided the goods or money are actually used to carry out the contemplated design; but bare knowledge on the part of the vendor that the vendee intends to put the goods or money to an illegal use, will not vitiate the sale or loan, and deprive the vendor of all remedy for the purchase money."

Where goods are bought from an enemy, even in his own territory, by a citizen of the United States, the sale is valid, and the price may be recovered, although the act might be a misdemeanor and the property liable as a prize—*Coolidge vs. Inglee*, 13 Massachusetts Reports, 26. Authorities are abundant to the same effect.

It will be seen, therefore, that a contract is not void because there is something immoral or illegal in its surroundings or connections. And yet it is equally certain that a contract is void when the consideration is illegal or immoral. What, then, is the criterion? Probably the following cases will show the dividing line: Goods were sold to a man who intended to smuggle them and defraud the Revenue, and the vender knew of the design; it was held that the contract was valid, and the vender could recover the price; *Holmon vs. Johnson*, Cowper, 231. But goods were sold to a man who intended to smuggle them and defraud the Revenue, and the vender not only knew of the purpose but put them up in a particular manner so as to enable it to be done; it was held that the contract was void, and the price could not be recovered; *Briggs vs. Lawrence*, 3 Term Reports 454. Now what is the difference between the two cases? None!—except that in the latter case it was a part of the arrangement and entered into the *intent* of the parties that the thing should be done. All these authorities show that the *intent* of the parties to accomplish the illegal thing is necessary to vitiate the contract; and, therefore, in the case before us, unless the intent of the parties in their contract was to aid the Rebellion, the fact that it did it, (if it did,) by giving currency to the notes, does not vitiate it.

It is not pretended that the Confederate Treasury notes were of *no value*. It is conceded that they were of value, and that, at the time of the sale in 1862, less than two dollars of the notes would buy one dollar of gold. But it is contended that although of value they were *illegal*. In what sense were they so? In no case can the thing used as a consideration, of itself and independent of the intention of the parties, invalidate the contract if the thing be of value; unless, perhaps, by express Statute.—There is nothing which may not be turned to mischief in its use, as poisons, deadly weapons and the like; but still they are sufficient considerations to support contracts, unless it be the *intent* of the sale to do mischief. The case of *Randon vs. Toby*, 11 Howard U. S. Reports 493, is very strong in point. In that case Africans had been imported and sold as slaves, which is forbidden by law. The vender brought suit for the price of one which he had sold; and the defense was that the consideration was illegal. The court says: "The plea that the notes were given for African negroes imported into Texas after 1833 is unavailable. On the argument here, it was endeavored to be supported on the ground that the notes were void, because the introduction of African negroes into Texas was contrary to law.

If these notes had been given on a contract to do a thing forbidden by law, undoubtedly they would be void. Neither of the parties had anything to do with the original contract, nor was their contract made in defiance of law. The crime committed by those who introduced the negroes into the country, does not attach to those who may afterwards purchase them. As respects the defendant, therefore, he has received the full consideration of his notes." And then follows this strong language by the court: "If the defendant should be sued for his tailor's bill, and come into court with the clothes made for him on his back, and plead that he was not bound to pay for them because the importer had smuggled the cloth, he would present a case of equal merits and parallel with the present; but he would not be likely to have the verdict of the jury or the judgment of the Court."

So, in the case before us, it is conceded that it was illegal to issue the Treasury notes, just as it was illegal to import the negroes; but the illegality is in the *issuing* in the one case, and in the *importing* in the other, and does not attach to those who afterwards use the thing issued or imported. It was insisted, in the argument before us, that the value of the Treasury notes depended upon their circulation, and that the parties, by using them in their contract, aided in their circulation; so, in the case just quoted, the value of the importation of negroes depended upon their sale, and the transaction betwen the parties aided their sale, and, in that way encouraged importation. The fact was undoubtedly true, yet it did not render the contract void. The illegality consisted in their importation and not in their use after importation; so the illegality consisted in the issuing of the Treasury notes, and not in their use after they were issued. If balls, which had been shot in battle, had been found and sold, it might as well be said that the consideration was illegal, because they had been made for, and used in, the rebellion.—In *Coolidge vs. Inglee*, supra, the case was that in the war of 1812, a citizen of the United States bought goods of the enemy contrary to law, and brought them to the United States and sold them, and, when he sued the purchaser for the price, he set up the defense that it was unlawful for the plaintiff to have bought the goods, and, that, therefore, the consideration of the contract was illegal; but the Court held the contrary. It is absurd to suppose that the goods in that case, or the Treasury notes in this, were illegal. Were not the goods precisely the same as if they had been bought of a friendly power? Certainly. The *goods* were not illegal, but the *trading* with the enemy was.

This is the first time that this very important question has come before us for consideration. It has been well argued and patiently considered. We are not without important aid in determining the question. It was well considered by the Convention of 1865, and by the Legislatures which have since assembled. The Convention was prompt to declare that the rebellion, and everything in aid of it, was illegal. And it declared void all contracts which were in aid of it; but it did not declare void all contracts, the consideration of which were Confederate Treasury notes; on the contrary, it plainly declared such contracts valid; that all contracts made during the war shall be deemed to be payable in money of the value of said notes; and directed the Legislature to prepare a scale to show, not that said notes were of no value, but to show what their value really was. And the Legislature did prepare such a scale. Now, if the defense set up in this case be good, then the Convention and Legislatures ought to have made short work of it, and declared that all contracts should be deemed to be payable in Confederate Treasury notes; and that such notes were illegal as a consideration to support a contract, and, therefore, that all such contracts were void. I do not consider the question whether the Convention or the Legislatures had the power to validate or invalidate contracts, but their actions are cited to show that those bodies regarded these notes as valuable, and considerations to support contracts. We thus have the concurrent opinions of the Judiciary, the Convention and the Legislature of the State, and an uninterrupted train of decisions both in England and the United States on kindred subjects, that Confederate Treasury notes are not illegal considerations in contracts between citizens, unless it was the *intent* of the parties to the contract *thereby* to aid the rebellion.

Our attention was called to an abstract of a case decided in Tennessee, in which Confederate Treasury notes were held to be an illegal consideration. We regret that we have not the case at large. It seems to have been decided upon the ground that it was the money of rebels.—Suppose it had been the coin of rebels.—Doubtless there is some better reason than that. It were an encouragement to rebels and to rebellion to exonerate them from a performance of their contracts, because of their participation in so great a mischief. If the Judiciary could be influenced at all by this consideration, it would hold them to a more rigid performance of all their undertakings. As a court, we neither favor nor oppress rebels, but hold the scales of justice even. But we forbear further comment, lest we do our sister Court injustice.

Who is Responsible for Andersonville.

The New York Tribune innocently asks the question: "Who is responsible for Andersonville?" and proposes that Shanks's committee in the House shall investigate whether the Government at Richmond was implicated. It would be well to pursue the investigation still farther, and ascertain whether the present Secretary of War is not chiefly responsible for the long incarceration and the attendant horrors of sickness, starvation, and death of thousands of Federal prisoners at the South, whom the rebel authorities would gladly have exchanged, except that the Secretary of War *would not exchange well men for sick and disabled ones.* The negro question was made a pretext for the stoppage of exchange, but General Butler, while commissioner of exchange of prisoners, repeatedly averred that he could effect exchanges, man for man, down to the last man, even including negroes, *if permitted to do so by the Secretary of War.* We had a surplus of rebel prisoners at the North, while our poor fellows were languishing, dying by scores and hundreds at Andersonville and elsewhere in the South. Both the rebel and the Union commissioners of exchange were pleading to be allowed to make the exchanges, by which the lives of thousands of Union soldiers, who died in Southern prisons might have been saved, but the "Carnot" of the War Department was inexorable. Andersonville was the consequence. It would be well for Shanks' committee to make a thorough examination of General Butler and General Mulford and Colonel Ould upon this subject. They can, if they will, throw much light upon it, and perhaps it may be found that the awful responsibility of Andersonville was more in Washington than in Richmond.

The Death of Maximilian—More Interesting Details, &c.

GALVESTON, July 15.—We have the following additional particulars of the execution of Maximilian: When leaving the convent Maximilian exclaimed, "What beautiful clear heavens, it is such as I desired for the hour of death."

All three were dressed with scrupulous care.

The officer in charge of the firing party begged Maximilian's forgiveness, saying he disapproved the act, but he was a soldier and must obey orders. Maximilian replied:—"Child, a soldier must always comply with his orders. I thank you with all my heart for your kind sentiment, but exact that you comply with the orders given you."

Maximilian gave Miramon the centre as a post of honor.

Mejia's wife ran distractedly through the streets just before the execution, carrying a new born babe. Juarez refused to deliver Maximilian's body, and says it is a subject of treaty. Great antipathy exists towards Americans because they asked Maximilian's life.

Princess Salm-Salm devised the escape of the Emperor, but was betrayed by the officer in whom she confided, who took a bribe of $25,000 worth of diamonds. She was ordered to leave Queretaro with all her attendants.

A fight will probably take place between Cortina and Beriozabal, who are old enemies. Both are recruiting. The cause of the dispute is the governership of Tamaulipas.

Cortina has been ordered to occupy the Rio Grande with 15,000 men, as an army of observation. The United States government is hated because of interference about Maximilian.

Reception of the Sultan in England.

LONDON, July 12.—His Majesty, Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Turkey, who left Paris yesterday, after a pleasant voyage across the Channel, landed to-day on the shores of England. He was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, acting for the Queen, and His Majesty, Ismael, the Sovereign of Egypt, and was by them escorted to the city of London, where he met with an unusually brilliant and imposing reception.

The London and Dover railroad station, in which he alighted, was richly and appropriately decorated, and the streets through which he was to pass were covered with flags and streamers, and spanned by triumphal arches and festoons of flowers. The entire route of the procession, from the railway depot to Buckingham Palace, was guarded on both sides by unbroken lines of troops. Behind these, vast multitudes of spectators were packed in solid masses on the side walks, and crowded every window and house top. When the Sultan, accompanied by the King of Egypt and the Prince of Wales, passed between the lines of soldiers the people, struck by the novelty of the spectacle, manifested the most unbounded enthusiasm, and the shouts of welcome, cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and banners did not cease until the Sultan had entered Buckingham Palace.—This royal residence has been placed in a state of complete preparation for the accommodation of his Ottoman majesty, and will be occupied by him during his stay in London.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE JOURNAL.]

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in North Carolina, at Goldsboro'.

GOLDSBORO,' N. C., July 17th, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—After the usual amount of bell-ringing, whistling, "all aboard," &c., we whirled out of the depot of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad on our way to attend the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows in session at Goldsboro'. At first we were a little confused with the smoke and dust of the "Express Train," as we came round the curve out of the City and shot across Smith's Creek, but when we recovered and looked out at passing objects, we found nothing but what appeared to be a palisade of pine trees, so rapid was our flight; and when, after catching a few short breaths, the engine struck the switch at North East and cleared the Bridge at one leap, we discovered we were going at a pretty good speed. I am satisfied (merely from the jolting) that she took a straight line through the woods across the curves up to Rocky Point, and am confirmed in this opinion by a remark of the engineer when we arrived at Bargaw, to the effect that he had to meet Miss Ann A Messic in New York in thirty half hours, or thirty hours and a half, we don't remember which. We "fell back in good order" into the cars, feeling satisfied that that engineer was anxious to see his sweetheart.

In an inexpressibly short time we dashed over Neuse river and arrived in front of Goldsboro. We fully expected the engine would jump over the large passenger shed and clear the town in an instant, but to our surprise she made a grand scream and subsided, quietly going under and stopping.—We hastily stepped out into a mudhole and wading out, shook the dust of that Railroad off our feet.

The Grand Lodge was in full blast. We will send a report of the late G. M., which contains much matter of interest, and call your attention particularly to the donation from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to widows and orphans in North Carolina.

The Grand Body has elected Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Grand Master; C. Lee Parker, of Wilson, Deputy Grand Master; L. D. Pender, Tarboro', Grand Warden; J. W. Gulick, Goldsboro', Grand Secretary; Jno. Sloan, Greensboro', Grand Treasurer; O. W. Telfair, Washington, Grand Marshal; J. B. Webb, Kinston, Grand Conductor; P. H. Willis, Beaufort, Grand Guardian.

The procession in regalia in connection with the anniversary of Neuse Lodge, takes place to-morrow.

Ever yours,

EXTRA LOCAL.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.]

Odd Fellows' Celebration at Goldsboro'.

GOLDSBORO', July 18th, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As stated in the hurried note to you on yesterday, the celebration of the anniversary of Neuse Lodge, I. O. O. F., came off to-day, the orator being your fellow-townsman, Rev. A. Paul Repiton, who had been invited by the members of the above Lodge to address them on the occasion.

Want of time must plead as an excuse for merely an outline of the "doings" of the day. Meeting at their room, the members of Neuse Lodge, together with the representatives to the Grand Lodge and visiting brethren, formed into procession and marched thence to the Baptist Church, where the address was to be delivered. After some excellent singing by the choir, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Hardwick, the speaker arose, and in an oration of about one hour's length, had the respectful attention of quite a large audience. The speaker commenced with the formation of the Order of Odd Fellowship, both in Europe and this country, and then proceeded to review its rise and progress to the present day, and showing the benefits derived, not only by the members but by the world at large, proving conclusively that the Order tended to elevate the human family, and was, as it were, a handmaid to religion.

It would be a work of supererogation on my part to endeavor to give even a synopsis of the address, but from the manner in which the speaker handled the subject, it was evident that he thoroughly understood the principles which he there enunciated, and that his heart was wrapped in the cause of Odd Fellowship. Some excellent advice was given to the brethren, which, if only followed, would reflect the highest honors and credit upon the Order.

We have frequently listened to the Reverend speaker, but this effort of his far excelled any that we have ever before heard him make.

After the ceremonies were concluded at the Church, the procession moved through several of the streets, and then proceeded to the hotel kept by the Messrs. Privett, (we believe,) where, under the "shady trees," a sumptuous dinner awaited the brethren and invited guests. Full justice was done to the viands thus temptingly set forth.

At 3 P. M. we started on our downward trip and reached here safely on schedule, following the "track" this time, this being the accommodation train.

Yours, EXTRA LOCAL.

Petroleum Oil for the Cure of Itch.

Dr. Decaisne, of Belgium, reports having used successfully the oil of petroleum in upwards of six hundred cases of itch. In the great majority of cases, the disease was completely cured after a single friction. In several after two, and in a very few instances were three or four applications required. The method failed in two or three cases only, and in these sulphuret of lime was necessary to effect a cure. It is not necessary, as some military surgeons have thought, to rub in the oil with coarse towels and brushes, but, on the contrary, the softest brushes should be used to spread the oil on the skin. Dr. Decaisne, from experiments instituted in the military hospital and garrison at Antwerp, on the disinfection of the clothing, believes that this process is quite unnecessary. Even if some of the germs of the itch insect should adhere to the wearing apparel, these are destroyed by the action of the petroleum with which the person of the patient is saturated.

Differences in the Shape of Feet.

The New York *Hide and Leather Journal* notices a few of the differences in the shape of the pedal extremities of people in various sections of the country. Shoes made for one locality are not adapted for all.—For instance, a broad shoe, wide in the shank, is best adapted to the Eastern trade, a narrow sole meeting with but little favor. Rhode Island, though the smallest State in the Union, can boast of having some of the biggest feet that ever trod sole-leather.—The Middle States require slimer shoes and higher in the instep than in the East. The instep grows higher as we progress southward, commencing with Virginia, and the foot shorter and more plump.

The Russian government has sent to the